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August 1906

PICTORIAL REVIEW

A MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN

THE PICTORIAL REVIEW CO. PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK, 853 BROADWAY.

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GRACE KARINTH.

NELLIE ARMSTRONG.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, }
BRIDGEPORT, July 15, 1905.
I do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copies of photographs and testimonials with the original photographs and testimonials and that the same are correct transcripts therefrom.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal.
J. D. TOOMEY, JR.,
Notary Public.

Remember I send you this horoscope absolutely FREE. Don't hesitate a moment, but write at once and I will prove to you just what I say. I have made thousands happy and prosperous and can do the same for you.

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Simply send me your name and birth date with a 2-cent postage stamp, and I will do the rest. Shakespeare said: The stars above us govern our conditions. Why should you doubt? Send at once and learn what the stars have to tell you.

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A Talk with Our Readers

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WITH the very thought of September comes the suggestion of the fall of the leaf and the re-opening of the schools and colleges. Our September book, therefore, will present the fashions appropriate for the mid-season, particularly those in gowns and wraps for misses, and also the most charming effects in children's frocks which we have ever offered. The styles in vogue for this year are most attractive, and are made on noticeably simple foundation lines. This, by the way, is just the feature of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW patterns which makes them so desirable, for they are distinctively simple. On this account they display that absolute *chic* so characteristic of all designs of French origin.

For the Frenchwoman, my dear reader, will give a style which no one else could obtain to a gown cut on plain, simple lines, by her manner of putting it together, and by the simplest of trimming. We aim, in THE PICTORIAL REVIEW, to inform you how to emulate her success, and to render you able to cut even a plain little house gown or shirt-waist suit for business with that *chic* which will make you individually stylish under all circumstances. Therefore, rely upon our dictates with perfect confidence, for we shall not fail you.

Our Buyer Abroad

The time has again rolled around when our buyer has made his semi-annual trip to Paris to procure for your benefit the models for our Fall fashions. The first of these will appear in our September book, to be followed in the October number—our great Autumn Number—by a full and superb display. You are in doubt what to buy, or how to make up the gowns you have bought for Gertrude or Eugenia for school or a college outfit. Be consoled, for we can help you. We know; we are in direct communication with the great hives of fashion industry in Paris, we cannot make mistakes. We are the greatest arbiters in this country, we speak with authority, for our representative is no tyro, he is an experienced artist who knows the best, and cannot be deceived or tricked into buying any but the very latest models.

To Our Subscribers

We believe that all advertisements appearing in the PICTORIAL REVIEW each month are reliable, and we do not knowingly or intentionally accept advertisements from other than perfectly reliable firms. If our subscribers should find any to be otherwise, we respectfully request them to advise us, stating full particulars, and we will gladly investigate any complaint received.

In Your Behalf

Show your appreciation of these exceptional efforts we are making in your behalf (in which we stand alone, no other magazine having such consideration for your interests as to send a buyer abroad for original models) by saying good words for THE PICTORIAL REVIEW to your friends. Send the numbers to those non-subscribers and enlist their interest with you. Tell them to send us a dollar and to write us their opinions. We are always glad to receive suggestions from you or them, and to introduce any changes advised, if of apparent benefit to the book.

Our New Cartoons

The fashion cartoons inaugurated in this number will be continued, and in September a set of six humorous PICTORIAL REVIEW post-cards will be published. These will be funny to a degree, and will be readily snapped up, by collectors at the price of $1.00 per set, for they are original and worth possessing.

A Serial Novel

We have in hand a new serial by a well-known American writer, and expect to have the illustrations ready very shortly to begin running it. It will grip your interest and hold you in suspense until "the end." In the meantime, our short stories, articles, the several departments and examples of verse are all most carefully chosen and represent the present literary trend, and also the most helpful modern ideas for the care of the household and the rearing of children.

The Editor

Society Favorites

VI. Miss Edith Colford

(*Photograph by Aimé Dupont*)

Miss Edith Colford is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford, whose town house is at 707 Fifth avenue, New York, but who spend most of the Winter months at Tuxedo Park. Among the younger society girls whose charms have entitled them to leadership, none is more prominent than Miss Colford, for she is not only a great beauty, but an expert whip. She has been very much admired at Newport, where she made her début two seasons ago.

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Types of Women

By Eloise Colton

IT is wonderful how every age seems able to supply the world with certain marked types of womanhood: none more so than our own perhaps, with its ever restless drama of feminine activity. Certain women who stand out on the canvas of Time we have, it is true, to learn of as individuals, but if presented to us as separate beings, endowed with unusual passions, virtues or beauty, we feel instinctively that they represent a type, circumstances in their instance having favored a development denied to others cast in the same physiological mould.

Every nation has its characteristic type which dominates absolutely its social, literary and picturesque life. Some of these are more marked and peculiar than others, as for instance the women of Japan, or the peasant maidens of Holland, Italy, Norway or Russia — for these prominent types have been gradually developed from the local conditions of climate and hereditary instincts resulting from the early history and settlement of the country, or the subsequent interference from other countries in commerce or war.

The history of Holland is full of romantic charm which captivates the mind of a reader. That this history has stamped its people at the present day with exceptional traits—nobility, endurance, industry and thrift—in the conduct of their affairs argues well for the character of their ancestors. So it is with the Russians—their peasantry to-day exhibit the fusion of characteristics which brutalized them during the reigns of Peter the Great and Catherine.

In our own country there are numerous distinct types—apart from the Indian or negro representatives—made familiar to us by the art of the novelist or dramatist. All of these types are not favorable to a higher womanhood, but they are worth contemplating, for sooner or later we are bound to come face to face with that particular variety that tries to gain some coveted position by means of the side doors of social life.

This particular type is among the most objectionable that modern civilization presents us with. In the main, those who compose it are successful in attaining the end they have in view, not only because they are clever, but because there is always at hand a contingent of the unsuspecting—women for the most part—whose generous outlook on life makes them unsuspicious of the schemes being hatched in their midst. A favorite side door for this unscrupulous type is the charity entrance, and under the cloak of religion their own personal ambitions are advanced.

(From a painting by N. van der Waay)

THE WOMEN OF HOLLAND

The Princess Mode Up to Date

A Humorous Review of the Current Style

Showing its Possible Contradictions

By the PICTORIAL REVIEW Special Artist

"O, 'wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see ourselves as ithers see us!"

In matters of fashion, especially, do many women lose the ability to judge of what is appropriate raiment for their particular style of figure. For instance, the stout woman of to-day will array herself in a corselet skirt with cross trimmings on the ruffles, in every way accentuating her dumpiness, and the slender rail of a woman will abjure the fluffiness that should be her portion and will appear in the princess gown with stripes and attenuated lines. Those who dress blindly according to the prevailing vogue constantly present the exaggerations which have inspired our PICTORIAL REVIEW artist. He has shown in a comical way the absurd potentialities of those same fashions that we are aiming to present seriously. His suggestion of the Frenchman on the Eiffel Tower scanning these American exaggerations of the styles his contempora- *couturières* have devised is a delightfully humorous touch which will please our readers and cause many smiles.

The Realm of Fashion

As Seen in New York

(The fashions shown on this page can be developed from patterns illustrated in this issue.)

THE REIGN OF SILK

THE many exquisite silks seen in the shops are fairly dazzling to the feminine eyes. Never before have silk fabrics been shown in so many beautiful colors and combinations, and the width of the majority of them shows a decided increase. A few plain-colored silks are seen and are beautiful in tint and texture, but they are not used for entire costumes as much as the stripe, polka dots and checks, which seem to be the popular silks this season. The flowered, embroidered shadow designs and a combination of plaid and flowered silk seem to follow closely in their lead. For the shirt-waist suit the shadow check and striped silk are mostly seen but as the Summer advances, the polka dot is considered the newest thing. Some stunning gowns in white and dark-blue silk, polka-dotted in black and white dots, and showing a faint line of a contrasting color around the collar and cuffs are seen, and are most chic.

Foulard silks after being in the background for some seasons past are once more coming into favor for dressy afternoon gowns as well as the more serviceable shirt-waist suit.

FASHIONABLE MODELS

One of the most popular styles for foulards or any of the lightweight silks is to have the skirt done in "sun" or accordion plaiting, and the bodice made in the form of a little coat with flowing sleeves or plaited to match the skirt. The all-plaited gowns, however, are more popular for young girls with very slender figures than for their sisters of more mature years.

SOME IMPORTED GOWNS

Nothing could be daintier or more charming than one of the imported models in white foulard polka dotted in black and made over a light blue taffetas lining. Treated in lingerie fashion, with the edgings and medallions on the waist, in heavy cream-colored linen lace, and the skirt finished with lace-edged ruffles, it was dressy enough for any occasion. For evening wear nothing is more fashionable than gray, and there is a new tint known as lead gray that is carrying all before it. In mousseline de soie or gauze worn over an underslip of a self or a contrasting color of taffetas it is exquisite.

The Empire model in this shade was recently seen at a fashionable modiste's. The material was mousseline de soie embroidered around the hem, and square neck in dull and brilliant silver spangles, and worn over an underslip of orange taffetas.

A striking dinner gown consists of chiffon taffetas in three shades of coral. The first part is a plain, circular skirt of the deepest shade of the coral; over this was worn a short princess robe of the other two shades; the upper part from the top of the corselet to the knee, of the pale color, and from the knee a circular flounce of a deeper shade. A yoke finished with a Dutch neck and short sleeves of cream-colored Irish lace finished this unusual gown.

DRESSY WHITE AND PALE-COLORED GOWNS

For dressy white or pale tinted gowns, the Empire model is gaining in favor as Summer advances. An exquisite afternoon frock of sheer white batiste cut on these lines, and mounted on a soft white taffetas princess slip, was recently seen at a Fifth avenue modiste's. The dress fell in soft folds from a shallow collarless yoke of heavy Irish lace and oval medallions of the same lace and about five inches wide were placed at the centre-front and back of the gown, as well as at each side about midway in its length. The whole was finished by a three-inch flounce of the batiste, headed top and bottom by an edging of Irish lace. The short, rather tight, sleeves were of the same lace, and were finished by a narrow band of the batiste and edging, from which fell streamers of narrow pink ribbon.

STYLISH SEPARATE COAT

The coat No. 2084 illustrated above is a very advanced style in separate wraps, developed in dove gray broadcloth, lined with light gray "Superba Satin." The collar, cuffs, pocket flaps and buttons are of black velvet, and the model is particularly attractive for driving or evening wear. In dark blue or brown mohair, the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps and buttons in dark blue or brown silk, and lined with dark blue or tan "Superba Satin" it would be a most useful garment for traveling. For evening wear in light blue cashmere trimmed with velvet to match, and lined with white Superba Satin would be extremely dainty. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6 yards of cloth 42 inches wide with ¾ yards of 22 inch velvet for trimming. Price, 15 cents.

OUR PINNED PAPER PATTERNS

Any of the models illustrated in our plates or on the cover of PICTORIAL REVIEW will be cut in pinned paper patterns, if desired, in stock sizes, at the following prices: For ladies, $2.00 for a waist or coat; $1.50 for a skirt, and $3.00 for an entire costume. For children, coats, $1.50; skirts, $1.00; entire costume, $2.00. If these are cut to special measure they will cost 50 cents extra for each garment.

CAFE DE LA PAIX, THE MOST POPULAR CORNER IN PARIS

A Trip Abroad

Hints from the Note-Book of a Practical Traveler—II

By William P. Abnelt

TO anyone wishing to cross the ocean the first time, the most perplexing question is the best method of packing the trunk. The regulation steamer trunk, placed under the berth in your stateroom, is spacious enough to permit the carrying of a wardrobe of one or two persons for a two months' trip.

Sensible Trunk-packing

Amateurs are often inclined to take too many clothes along, forgetting entirely that all kinds of supplies can be obtained in Europe much cheaper than in America. When traveling economically the greatest object in view is to get as great a quantity as possible into the trunk. It is a mistaken idea that the tight packing of clothes hurts them. Every experienced traveler will tell you that the tighter articles are packed, the better preserved they will be after the trip. The principal thing to be considered is to keep things perfectly flat. Avoid bulky bundles. Before packing your trunk, spread out all articles properly folded—on the bed, for instance; put the clothes, underwear, linen, shoes, stockings, collars, cuffs, etc., together. Fill the shoes out with stockings or other small articles, have the cuffs flat. In fact, avoid bundles, excepting such articles as, for instance, underwear, which keep rolled up tight and use to fill out corners.

Systematize the space of your trunk. Place the heavy clothes at the bottom and the lighter and more delicate materials on top. Arrange things in such a manner that you may be able to tell exactly where a certain article is placed. Nothing is more annoying than to have to turn the contents of a trunk upside down to find—a handkerchief, for instance. The top tray is most convenient for underwear, linen, etc., and small articles of all descriptions are handiest in the small compartment in the top tray. Fill out the corners with shoes, small bundles, books, etc. An experienced traveler will store more articles in the corners of the trunk than the amateur can comfortably place in the whole trunk. Do not be afraid to press things down compactly. The less movement the fewer wrinkles. Place the toilet articles, bottles, etc., in a box, a plain shoe-box will do, and carry the box in your satchel.

Preliminaries of the Voyage

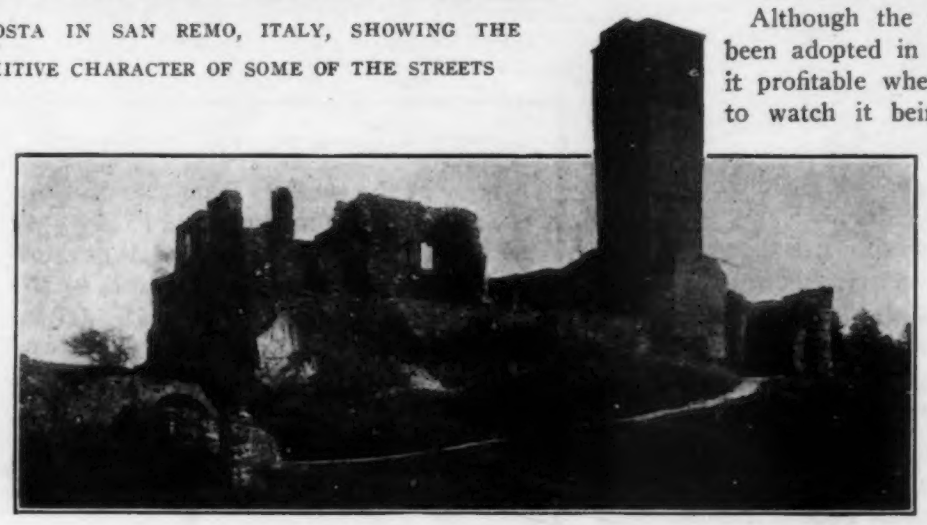
Send your trunk to the steamer by an express or transfer company two days before leaving-time, and be sure that you have sufficient time to investigate whether the trunk has been delivered on board ship or not. Generally you ought to find your trunk in your stateroom on your arrival there.

As soon as the steamer has left the dock, secure from the deck steward your steamer chair. It is wise to address a letter to the deck steward on board ship a few days before sailing, asking him to reserve a steamer chair for you. The centre of the ship being considered the best resting-place, first comers obtain the choice. Next arrange with the bathroom steward for the time of the bath. He will call you every morning at the appointed hour. Your selection of the table seat is your next duty, and the head steward will advise you, with the aid of a chart illustrating the position of the tables and seats, regarding the desirability of different locations. Many consider a seat at the captain's table in the centre of the salon a privileged place. Many like the sofa seats or small tables now installed on the new German boats with so much success. Others, who believe that Neptune has a grudge against them, generally select a seat as close to the proximity of the companionway as possible.

Benefits of the Sea Trip

Be determined on board ship to spend as much time as possible in the open air. You may not feel very chipper during the trip, but the wonderful bracing results of a sea voyage will be evident to you soon after the first few days on "terra firma."

VIA COSTA IN SAN REMO, ITALY, SHOWING THE PRIMITIVE CHARACTER OF SOME OF THE STREETS



RUINS OF THE OLD BURG KONIGSTEIN, NEAR FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY

The pamphlets published by the different steamship companies give you all the information desired as to routes, distances, steamers which you meet, etc. The charts published every day at 12 noon show you the distance traversed. Time does not hang heavily on one of those floating palaces. To the business man, confined for months to the office, it seems like one round of pleasure, and worry and work are soon forgotten in the diversions offered.

Advice About Sight-seeing

It is not the intention of this article to describe countries and peoples, but, if possible, to save the inexperienced traveler inconvenience and unnecessary expense, and to convey such information as is acquired only after considerable experience. In my travels abroad, I have often observed that only the modern quarters of cities and villages are considered worthy of attention by the average tourist. Correct knowledge and insight into the real life, habits and traditions of a people are only gained by a tour of the original, ancient parts of the places. It was a source of greatest pleasure to me to walk, armed with my camera, through the quaint, rough, narrow (and often really savage in their appearance) streets of San Remo, Ventimiglia, etc., to observe the inhabitants at their avocations, to notice their peculiar habits, to watch the children at play, etc. Still, on that trip, I met only one English-speaking couple whose interests evidently centred in the same localities, but there were hundreds of them walking up and down the fashionable promenades, listening to the music, and to see and to be seen only by their own countrymen.

Economizing in Railroad Fare

When arriving in England, it is advisable to arrange with one of the principal traveling bureaux for a round-trip ticket for the places which you may wish to visit. It will save you thirty-three per cent. of the railroad fare, which is quite an item, especially if you intend to spend a few weeks in touring the country. Almost everybody travels second-class in Germany, France and England; in Italy, however, first-class is advisable. Leave your trunk in the care of an hotel, Cook's, a steamship office or the American Express Co., who will look after it for you at a trifling expense. If you prefer to carry the trunk with you, it will interest you to know that France, Germany and England permit only 25 ko. (50 lbs.) free on railroads. In Belgium and a few other countries every pound registered has to be paid for; therefore, if you wish to practice economy, do not carry heavy articles, such as books, etc., in your trunk, but make an extra bundle of them and take it with you into your compartment.

The Care of Baggage

Although the check system has now been adopted in England, you will find it profitable when checking your trunk to watch it being placed in the baggage car. At the destination, you will find everybody scrambling for their trunks, and mistakes are constantly happening.

As the express system is not in vogue in Europe you cannot send trunks on short notice from one place to another as you do here in America. Baggage of all kinds which does not ac-

company the traveler takes at least four times as long as the train carrying you, and the expense is considerable. Some years ago, when landing in Liverpool, I missed my trunk on my arrival in London, and as I had to go to Paris a day later I had to give orders to have my trunk forwarded to Paris. It took exactly five and a half days to get in possession of the trunk over a distance which it took me only thirteen hours to traverse. The expense, to say nothing of the discomfort, amounted to $9.00. In France and Germany the baggage check is a guarantee of its safe arrival at its destination. There you hand the railroad porter your check, and for a nominal fee (about ten cents) he will place your trunk and other baggage in your cab. Never forget when leaving satchels or other parcels at the railroad stations in Italy to securely lock them and examine them before relinquishing the check, as it is a well-known fact that when claiming your articles you may find more or less of them—generally the latter.

English Impressions

To see London in a few days is impossible. At any rate, arrange with a guide to point out to you the principal historical objects. London impressed me mostly by its characteristic ugliness. To see London life, a trip on the many famous London omnibuses is advisable. Take the seat next to the driver's. For a few pennies he will point out to you all the sights of his route. You may traverse London this way from one end to the other at very little expense. The cab system in London is a very good one; a mile's ride costs twenty-five cents, and there is no chance for a quarrel with the cabman.

A foreigner arriving in New York and witnessing the disgraceful sights at the railroad stations and ferries, and experiencing the customary dispute as regards the cab fare, is not very favorably impressed with our system; the only thing that is impressed upon him is our patience, which admits of such conditions. In London, if in doubt as regards the proper amount to be paid, just call a policeman, and he will determine the price for you. When arriving at the hotel, pay the charges yourself; do not allow the hotel porter to settle the bill for you, for obvious reasons.

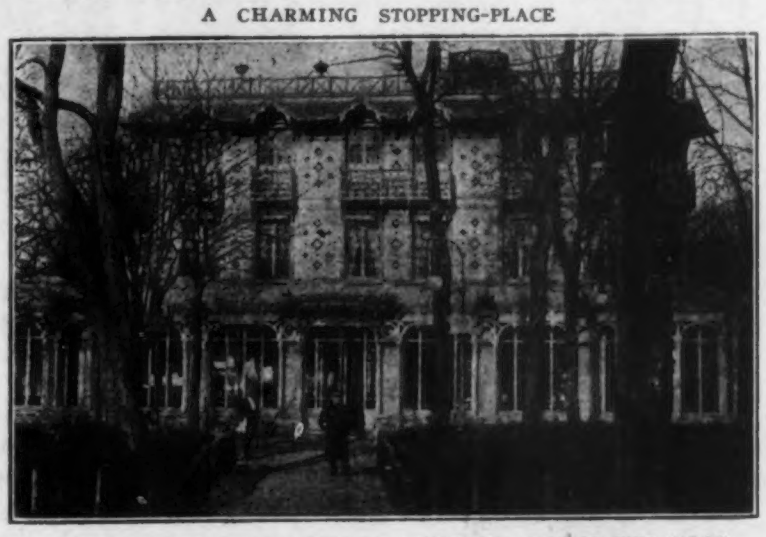
An Englishman told me when I visited London for the first time that to see London on "Derby Day" at Epsom Downs means to see the world, and I heartily agree with him. This historical race, inaugurated about 150 years ago, is run usually the last Wednesday in May. To appreciate the popularity of "Derby Day," arrange for an omnibus seat from Waterloo station; do not go by train. It is a sight never to be forgotten to observe the thousands of vehicles that wend their way through London and the country roads to Epsom. You may see everything, from the fashionable carriage with the silver-wigged footman and coachman, to small carts drawn by goats. Everything that has wheels or deserves the name of wagon is put to use. "Derby Day" in London means a legal holiday, and the city is almost deserted. Spend a Sunday afternoon at Epping Forest, designated as the happy hunting ground of Robin Hood. It is there that the young London element spends and enjoys its outings, a country famed for its beautiful scenery and old majestic oak trees.

THE BRANDENBURGER THOR, THE CELEBRATED ENTRANCE TO BERLIN, FACING "UNTER DEN LINDEN"

THE FAMOUS "SIEGES ALLEE," OR "VICTOR'S AVENUE," IN BERLIN

THE OPERA HOUSE AT FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN

AN INN NEAR FRIEDRICHRODA IN THE THURINGIAN FOREST, A CHARMING STOPPING-PLACE



ARMENONVILLE IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE, ONE OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE RESTAURANTS IN PARIS

Seeing Paris

When seeing Paris for the first time I have also found it advantageous to arrange with a guide for a few days to visit the principal historical places. Every first-class hotel furnishes reliable guides speaking all languages. Cabs are very cheap in Paris. The charges are per hour (*à l'heure*), two francs (forty cents), with a tip of five cents for the cabman. When entering the cab announce at once that you wish to go *à l'heure*, otherwise the charge for each stop will be 1.50 francs (thirty cents), besides the usual "pourboire" of five cents. In this way you can see a great deal of Paris in five or six hours at very little expense. For short trips it is best to patronize the Taxamètre, which, prior to its adoption by Paris, had been in practical use with the greatest success for some years in Berlin. These vehicles are distinguished, in Berlin as well as in Paris, from the regular cabs by the white hats which the cabbies wear. The clock-work in the cab tells you at the end of a trip just how much you owe. No chance for dispute. It is possible for you in this manner to traverse about twenty blocks for twenty cents, either one, two or three persons in the cab.

Restaurants and Hotels

To my thinking a great many travelers make the mistake of taking their meals at the hotel. To the observing tourist the restaurants offer the best opportunity for studying all classes of people, and the Frenchman, before all, is a subject of the greatest interest when at the table. To him a meal is a most serious, if not *the* most important act of the day, the finesse and importance displayed at ordering and enjoying it, and the seriousness with which the merits or demerits of a dish are criticized are something well worth watching. The rich as well as the poor share the same taste. Perhaps you may have occasion to see as I have, on a fine Sunday at noontime, the family of a "concierge" (janitor) of one of the better-class dwelling-houses, around a table placed in a shady corner of the courtyard, covered with a snow-white table-cloth, decorated with flowers, and a table d'hôte dinner of a half-dozen courses being served. Happiness, perfect contentment is spelled out on their faces; oblivious of their surroundings they are only aware of the fact that meal-time has arrived and that a few hours of extreme delight are at hand for them.

Observing the People

A delightful way of spending a Summer day in Paris—and nothing will give you a better chance to study the bourgeois (the middle class)—is to see them dine "al fresco" under the trees and shrubs in the hundreds of delightful restaurants which you find in the surrounding country places. It has always seemed strange to me that this custom of dining in the open air under the trees, as practiced so profitably on the continent in Europe, has never found much favor in this country. It has been taken up lately by the smart set at the southern resorts, and I hope that it may soon be adopted by all. This mode of living is seen at its best in Germany, where hundreds of gardens in the larger cities are frequented by all who love nature and music. These resorts always have military bands, and the Pater Familias, surrounded by his happy family, spends many evenings and afternoons at a table in or-

(*Continued on page* 50.)

Smart Shirt-waist Costumes

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

In the model Nos. 2079-2080 we show an advanced design adapted from the dress worn by Fritzi Scheff. It is a combination of the new sunburst skirt, and a waist with a lace collar and chemisette. The skirt, No. 2080, is developed in tan voile, showing a stripe of deep brown, which makes a decided check, and mounted on a plain taffetas drop skirt matching the voile in color. The plaits are narrow and close-fitting around the hips, and widen out as they descend making a wide and pretty flare around the feet. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 6½ yards of 27-inch or 3¼ yards of 54-inch material. The skirt measures 43 inches in front, 45 inches in the back, and 6 yards around the bottom when finished. Price, 15 cents.

The waist, No. 2079, is in plain tan taffetas silk, the buttons being covered in dark brown silk and the straps on the waist and around the edgings of the sleeves being stitched in dark brown sewing silk. The chemisette, set-in pieces on the cuffs, edging and collar are of cream colored Duchess or Irish lace and the whole costume is most chic. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch taffetas, 1¼ yards of allover, Irish or Duchess lace, and 2 yards of edging. The measurements for this model are given for material without a nap.
Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2081-2082. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit in dark blue Rajah silk, finished around the top of the collar and short sleeves with ruffles of fine lace. The waist, No. 2081, is a tucked model and fastened down the centre-back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch wide silk, with 2 yards of lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2082. The skirt is an eleven-gored model tucked to the depth of about eight inches all around. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 14 yards of silk, 27 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

This model would be suitable for morning wear in white or colored linen trimmed with embroidery; or in pongee, cotton voile, India or foulard silk it would be smart enough for any occasion.

The Idyl of Rosamond's Garden

Involving Some of the Errors to which Lovers are Liable

By M. H. Robins

ROSAMOND was in the garden picking flowers. The garden seemed to be her proper sphere, the Judge thought, as he paused by the parsonage gate and looked at her. Her arms were full of lilac, and she was under a laburnum tree, standing on tip-toe, trying to reach the golden trails.

He lifted the latch and walked in. "They grow too high for you. Let me pick them," he said.

She turned round with a smile, not in the least startled. Somehow Albert Maynard had a habit of turning up at odd moments. Neither was there any added color to her cheeks as he bent his admiring gaze upon her. She returned his gaze unflinchingly, and he looked away with a sigh.

"You always come when you are wanted," she said happily. "I shall be so grateful if you will get some laburnum for me. I did not want it so much at first, but now it has so persistently evaded my grasp, I feel absolutely malicious, and *will* have it."

He reached up and picked the yellow blossoms and put them into her hand. "It is rather cruel, don't you think," he said slowly, "to be given natures which only care for things out of reach?"

"Ah!" she said, "the great thing is to triumph and get them after all. Everything comes to him who waits, and if we only wish hard enough we shall get our desires in the end."

"But the worst of it is," he said, "things lose their attraction as soon as they are in our possession. Look at this laburnum, how tired and limp it seems. It has lost all its glory. It is scarcely the same flower as that golden shower that hung happily in the sunshine."

She shook her head. "That is a horrible, pessimistic idea," she said. "I don't agree with you. I am sure realization sometimes even surpasses anticipation."

He glanced at her again. How radiant she was looking this morning! There was the loveliest flush upon her fair cheeks, and her eyes were shining like stars.

"Let us come and sit down," he suggested. "I am sure you want a rest, for picking flowers is hard work."

So they went to the old wooden seat, and sat together in the sunshine. There were myriads of sweet scents in the air, and the bees hummed lazily round as they flew from flower to flower.

Rosamond seemed to be day-dreaming, and she roused herself with an effort when he spoke to her.

"It is so lonely at the Hall," he said with a sigh. He had only come into its possession six months ago, when his great-uncle died.

A sympathetic expression came into her face. "It must be," she said. "It must be dreadful to live alone." She looked up at him with her sweet, calm eyes. "Why don't you marry?" she asked.

He drew a deep breath.

"That is what I want to do," he replied, turning to her quietly. "I want to marry *you*."

She was startled now, and shrank from him, all the lilac and laburnum falling from her lap on to the ground.

"Me?" she said bewildered: *"me?"*

"Yes; *you*, Rosamond," he cried, the words flowing from his lips now his tongue was once loosened. "Oh, haven't you seen—haven't you known how I love you? How I cannot keep away from you—how my eyes ache for a sight of your sweet face when we have been some hours apart. Rosamond, dear, haven't you guessed?"

He held out his hands towards her, but she sprang up from the seat with a little exclamation.

"Oh, don't! don't! don't!" she cried. "It is impossible—quite impossible," and she wrung her hands. "Judge Maynard, if I had known—if I had only suspected this—I would have stopped you—I would have told you."

"What would you have told me?" he asked, her vehemence blanching his face.

"That—that I am already—engaged."

There was a silence between them for a few minutes—an oppressive silence, broken only by the bees and thrushes.

Then "Who is he?" he asked, a little unsteadily.

It had seemed so impossible that he had any rivalry to fear. Who was there in this small village but old married people?

She twisted her fingers in and out of each other.

"His name is Kenneth Dalzell," she answered. "I haven't seen him for eight years."

"Dalzell," he repeated; "the son of the doctor?"

She nodded her head. Her face had grown radiant again at the mere thought of him, and he clenched his teeth hard as he watched her.

"And you haven't seen him for eight years" he repeated mechanically.

"No. Father wouldn't allow us to marry because he had nothing to do, so he went out to Australia for sheep-farming, and has succeeded very well. I was only eighteen then—I am twenty-six now—it is very old, isn't it?" And she looked up with a wistful smile, forgetting his feelings in the interest of her own tale.

Old? He could have laughed at the question, as he gazed down into that sweet, fresh face, and thought how gray his own hair was growing at the temples. And he had once thought to possess her, and she had belonged to somebody else all the time!

He turned away with a scarcely suppressed groan.

"And are you to be married soon?" he asked.

"He is coming home to-day."

There was a lilt in her voice that stung him to the heart. This it was, then, that had so illumined her face. It was to celebrate *his* coming that she had been picking flowers. And he had helped her, and thereby unconsciously had shared in the welcome. He looked down fiercely at the laburnum as it lay in the sun, faded and limp, and the thought crossed his mind to compare it with the man who had stolen his treasure from him. Dalzell was the thing she had been waiting for—longing for. Now she had obtained her wish, would she find him limp and faded like the laburnum?

He wheeled round with a quick movement—he could not bear much more.

"Then I think I will go," he said abruptly. "Good-bye."

He did not look at her again, for his heart was too sore within him, and it was almost with a savage gesture that he kicked the laburnum aside to make way on the path.

And Rosamond looked after him sadly. A cloud had fallen across her happiness. Had he gone—gone out of her life forever—he who had been such a friend for nearly six months? The tears welled up to her eyes; she did not want to lose her friend. She entered the house and stood for a long time looking from one of the windows overlooking the garden, and saying over and over to herself, "He is coming home to-day."

* * *

The moment had arrived to which Rosamond had been looking forward for eight long years. She heard his step on the gravel path—that step for which she seemed to have been listening all her life, and she ran out to meet Kenneth Dalzell.

But she stopped short before she reached him, and the look of radiant welcome died out of her eyes. *Was* this Kenneth—this short, and somewhat thick-set man, so different from the slim youth of her remembrance? But he reassured her at once, for he hurried towards her.

"What, Rose?" he cried. "My little Rose?" and he took her in his arms and kissed her. He then held her from him, and looked at her as if anxious to mark the changes time had wrought. "You look very thin and pale," he said critically. "Have you been ill?"

She shook her head, for she could not trust herself to speak. *He* was back again. Surely she had reached the zenith of happiness.

He pinched her cheeks playfully. "Ah! that is better," he said, as two spots of color answered to his touch. "You will have to take to rouge, eh?"

"I am not generally supposed to be pale," she answered quickly. "I am always well." She gave a little nervous laugh, for it disappointed her that his first words should be those of disparagement.

"Ah, well," he said, "I expect it is the contrast between you and my fellow-passengers. Some of them had such brilliant complexions." And he smiled a little to himself as if the remembrance were pleasant.

A slight pucker appeared on Rosamond's white forehead. "Won't you come and have tea?" she asked, her enthusiasm for a moment dulled. "I have had it brought out under the hemlock in remembrance"—with a little break in her voice—"of old times."

He followed her and sat down beside her on a basket chair while she proceeded to pour out tea. There was not a cloud in the sky, but somehow everything seemed to have changed since

(*Continued on page* 13)

The Chestnut Tree

Chestnut standing green and fair,
Sentinel beside my gate;
Wandering breaths of Summer air,
'Mid the leafy shadows wait
Till thy opening buds disclose
Tender petals, cream and rose.

Just across the narrow way,
Joy of every passer-by;
Lilac boughs that toss and sway
Fling their plumes athwart the sky,
Or in ecstasy of bliss
Bend thy rosy blooms to kiss.

Joyful when in morning's prime
Sunbeams tip thy crests with gold;
Calm and still at evening-time,
When the air grows crisp and cold,
And thy tapers, row on row,
Through the dusky twilight glow.

Flourish, stately chestnut tree!
Strike thy roots deep in the earth,
Bud and bloom for mine and me,
Guardian of our home and hearth.
Still through cloud and sunshine wait,
Sentinel beside my gate.

—A. M. Nadin.

Bathing Suits at Fashionable Sea-shore Resorts

No. 1476. Ladies' Bathing Suit

No 2049. Ladies' Bathing Suit

There are more varieties of style and color in the bathing suit of this Summer than have been seen for some seasons past. The more conservative women still stick to the plain black taffetas or mohair bathing suit, with a slight touch of color about the collar and belt, relieving its sombre tone, and though always in good style, they are not as attractive as the bright colored or striped bathing suits seen at many of the fashionable sea-shore resorts.

One charming bathing costume was of black and white striped taffetas, each stripe being about an inch and a half in width. The rolling collar, belt and bands on the short puffed sleeves were of plain black taffetas. The handkerchief tied above the forehead in a smart knot and ends was of the same silk. Black silk stockings and black leather sandals laced with white silk cord completed this effective costume, which, needless to say, bore the hallmark of Paris.

Another costume made in the same style in lilac taffetas, with black taffetas trimmings, was worn with a lilac silk bandanna polka-dotted with small black dots. The stockings were of plain lilac silk, and the sandals were in black leather, laced with lilac cord. The whole costume was dainty in the extreme. A white mohair bathing suit made in Russian-blouse effect had the trimming down the front, the belt, buttons and bandanna in light blue silk. White silk stockings and white leather sandals completed this dainty costume, which was especially designed for its young wearer. Among the many other costumes was one of sea-green silk. The sailor collar, stockings, sandals and belt were of green, one shade darker in color. The bandanna was of the same color of green, with a border of medium-sized polka dots in white. The effect was a delightfully cool one, for the suit looked like a bit of the sea tipped with foam.

Long bathing coats that are always seen at the French sea-shore resorts are becoming quite a fad over here, and many and varied are the designs shown. One of light-gray louisine silk was made like a large circular cape. The border down the front and around the bottom of the coat was of dull-blue silk, with a design of small shells done in coral pink. The two long slits for the hands were bordered with the same trimming, and the coat fastened down the front with large buttons covered with the gray silk. Another coat in brilliant blue was made with long sleeves and three full capes. The sleeves, capes and bottom of the coat had a border of cream-colored embroidery about an inch wide with dull blue and gold flowers worked in silk. Two others were charming in design. The first one was made of thin Chefoo silk that is so much used for motoring coats, in dull green, and was made with long, loose sleeves and a Marie Antoinette hood lined with buttercup-yellow silk. The second one was of Shantung pongee made with a long loose cape. The collar, lining of the cape and buttons were of bright green taffetas silk. These coats are generally worn from the bathhouse to the water's edge, and are put on again when leaving the water; a great many women carry these coats over their arm when going to bath and put them on immediately after leaving the water.

No 2050. Ladies' Bathing Suit

No. 1057. Ladies' Bathing Suit

No. 2050. Ladies' Bathing Suit in white taffetas. The square neck, belt and bands on the sleeves outlined in light blue braid. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 9 yards of 27-inch material and 12 yards of braid. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2049. Ladies' Bathing Suit

No. 1058. Ladies' Bathing Suit

in black satin, the collar, belt and plastron in white taffetas, embroidered in black silk cord. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 9 yards of 27-inch material, with 12 yards of braid. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1058. Ladies' Bathing Suit in bright blue mohair. The white flannel collar ornamented with a bias band of white flannel polka-dotted in blue. The bands of the sleeves and skirt as well as the belt are made of this polka-dotted flannel. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure Price, 15 cents.

No. 1473. Ladies' Bathing Suit in dull green taffetas. The pointed bands on the waist and skirt, as well as the belt and the bands on the sleeves, are bound with taffetas a shade darker in color. The suit is stitched in the same color silk. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1478. Girls' Bathing Suit in light blue mohair, with the bands on the waist and sleeves and the belt of white flannel. Cut in sizes

No. 1473. Ladies' Bathing Suit

No. 1056. Girls' Bathing Suit

No. 1474. Boy's Bathing Suit

6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 years requires 4½ yards of 32-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1056. Girls' Bathing Suit in old-rose mohair. The large shaped collar, the belt and sleeve-bands of white mohair laced with black silk cord. Cut in sizes 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 6 yards of 27-inch material, and 1 yard of white flannel. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1474. Boys' Bathing Suit in buff-colored mohair, trimmed with bright red braid and worn with a red taffetas tie. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1479. Ladies' Bathing Suit

No. 1056. Ladies' Bathing Suit in red mohair. The collar, sleeves, waist and skirt trimmed with white flannel polka-dotted in red, and worn with a tie of the same material. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1478. Girls' Bathing Suit

No. 1479. Ladies' Bathing Suit in black taffetas. The collar and sleeve-bands of white taffetas trimmed with bias bands of the black. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 10 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

(*Continued from page* 11)

the morning, and the glory had departed from the day.

Here they were together as they had been long ago—as Rosamond had so often pictured them in her dreams—and yet it was not the same. Why was it not the same?

She stole a look at him as he lolled in his chair with his hands in his pockets. His countenance was red and puffy, and had considerably coarsened, and she remembered with regret the quiet strength of the Judge's face. She checked herself hastily. What was the matter with her? Here her great wish—her one desire was realized; what right had she to give even a passing thought to another man?

"Did you have a nice voyage?" she asked, and then wrinkled her brows at her own question. Was she actually making small talk to Kenneth? To Kenneth—when there were eight years of silence to make up for?

But he did not seem to notice the absurdity of the situation. He threw back his head and smiled somewhat fatuously. "Rippin'," he answered.

She handed him his tea in silence for her tongue seemed tied. But this time it was he who roused himself. "I say," he said, "do you know the Mullens? They live at Bayside, and that's quite close here, isn't it?"

"It is about ten miles off. No, I don't know the Mullens. Of course I have heard of them. They are parvenus—very rich and vulgar I have been told."

Kenneth sat forward with angry eyes and began to bluster.

"I like *that*," he said, "I like *that*. All I know is that they are as good people as ever I met——"

"You know them?" interrupted Rosamond. Her heart was sinking. Directly he grew excited a strong colonial accent was apparent. Was this really the man she was going to marry?

"I came over with Mullen and his daughter," he said resentfully; "they were the very nicest people on board."

"Someone said the girl was pretty," said Rosamond, anxious to propitiate him.

"She's a daisy, with no end of go!" he answered. "You should see *her* complexion. I never saw such a color!" And Rosamond drew a deep breath. She now knew with whom he had compared her so unfavorably.

"What were they doing out there?" she asked a little wearily.

"Been out to Australia and back for the trip. Grace—the daughter," correcting himself hastily, "was taking charge of papa. He had been ill and been ordered a voyage. Good Heavens! To think of you country people turning up your noses, and being too stuck up to call on them! I *never* heard such a thing!"

"They live so far off," said Rosamond weakly.

"You know Mrs. Mansfield, I suppose," he said with a sneer, "and she lives further. But, of course——"

"It isn't of very great importance whom I know," said Rosamond with some impatience. "After a separation of eight years we ought to have something else to talk about than the Mullens. Kenneth," she urged, "tell me all about yourself and how you are getting on."

He did not require a second invitation to do this. He was always perfectly happy discoursing on Kenneth Dalzell, and for some time he sat talking about his house and his occupation, and all his doings, and Rosamond genuinely tried to be interested. He never thought of asking her about her own life.

Only once he referred to their marriage, and then he quickly hedged away from the subject as if it were distasteful to him. As far as Rosamond could make out, he had started home with the idea of fetching her, and taking a wife back to Australia with him, but on the way his ardor had evidently cooled down. And she laughed grimly to herself as she made up her mind that he had been disappointed in her appearance, and found her lacking in "go."

She watched him as he rode off on his bicycle back to Rockvale. The sun was low, and the trees threw long shadows across the lawn. And this was the ending of the day when she was to reach the goal of her happiness—when she was once more to meet the love of her youth—the one man in the world who could make her happy. Behold her golden dreams lay in atoms about her feet! And yet why was she not miserable? How was it that her heart was not heavy and aching? Was she really devoid of any feeling?

"HE IS COMING HOME TO-DAY"

She wondered at herself as she turned slowly away from the gate where she had stood to see the last of her *fiancé*. "Supposing I had married him eight years ago," she said under her breath as she clasped her hands together convulsively. "Oh, supposing I had married him!" And then her thoughts flew back to the morning which seemed to be such a long, long time ago, and a faint smile touched her lips.

"He is like the laburnum," she ruminated with a smothered sigh. "So bright and golden out of reach—so disappointing in one's grasp!"

* * *

It was a month later, and the Judge sat eating his lonely breakfast at the Hall. He had read all his letters, and now was opening the local paper in a desultory way, but suddenly a name caught his eye, and at once the paragraph had his whole attention. "Elopement of Miss Grace Mullen and Mr. Kenneth Dalzell," ran the heading.

Kenneth Dalzell? Kenneth Dalzell? Surely that was the name of Rosamond's *fiancé*—the man whom Rosamond loved? Maynard passed his hand over his brow—he must be making a mistake—it could not be. And yet—Kenneth Dalzell—that was the name which had burnt into his brain.

Could it be possible that anyone to whom Rosamond had given her heart could leave her and run away with another girl? The Judge groaned inwardly. All his own feelings were forgotten in his grief for her. He remembered her radiant face when he had last seen her when she was waiting happily for his coming—his—Kenneth Dalzell's. Was she stricken by this blow, stricken to death by the faithlessness of the man for whom she had waited so long? Was all the light gone from her eyes?

Later in the morning he walked down to the parsonage. He scarcely knew why he went—he only had an instinctive longing to comfort Rosamond.

He paused as he stood by the gate and looked into the sunny scented garden. A change had come over it in a month. There was no longer any lilac or laburnum, but the roses were out in full bloom, and filling the air with their perfume—those roses which he knew were Rosamond's chief care, and which she tended so well. And the Judge sighed. It seemed heartless of Nature to rejoice so much when there were breaking hearts all round.

He leaned on the gate half wondering if he should go in. Now he was so near, a sudden reluctance had come over him to see her—a reluctance to intrude on her sorrow.

But as he waited the door opened and Rosamond herself appeared, and came to meet him down the path. Rosamond, more radiant than ever with step so light, she seemed to have wings to her feet. She held out both hands toward him. "Judge Maynard?" she cried in welcoming tones. "What a long, long time it is since you were here!"

And his heart died within him at sight of her. "She doesn't know yet," he thought. "She doesn't know."

"I have been so busy lately," he answered. And his words dragged. He would not tell her that he had kept away because he could not bear to witness her happiness.

"But I have missed you so much," she said. "I have had a hundred things to ask you. My flowers never seem to get on without your advice." And then her eyes fell before his, and a lovely color came into her cheeks because he had looked at her so intently.

He did not answer, for the things he wanted to say were prohibited, and other words would not come. It was she who spoke next.

"Did you see the paper this morning?" she asked, "and the account of Miss Mullen's elopement?"

"Yes," he answered heavily, surprised at her light, indifferent tone. Was she acting a part? But when he looked at her, her eyes were dancing.

"I—I thought," he stammered, "that—that was the man you were engaged to?"

"So I was," she answered slowly, "or I thought I was. But now—now he has married someone else I *cannot* be his wife. Oh, Judge Maynard, if you only knew—if you only knew how glad, glad, *glad* I am!" She spread out her hands with a little gesture of freedom, and a sudden light

(*Continued on page* 48)

APPROPRIATE SEA-SHORE AND OUTING COSTUMES

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number.

For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

Nos. 2094-1936. A dainty costume of natural colored linen stitched in red silk, and worn with a belt and tie of bright red louisine silk. The costume would be charming in light blue, pink, green or white linen or piqué, worn with a silk belt and tie of the same or a contrasting color. In any of the polka-dotted or striped ginghams or dimities it would be a most cool and comfortable costume, as well as a most serviceable one for tennis, boating, fishing, crabbing, or any of the Summer amusements.

The waist, No. 2094, is perfectly plain, made with a turn-down collar with rounded edges, and short sleeves with a plain turn-back cuff of the material. A small pocket, the use of which is optional, ornaments the left side of the front. The waist is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 32-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1936 is a skirt with circular front and sides and a straight-gore back. The front and back are laid in plaits. Length in front 42 inches, and 45 inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 6 yards of 42-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2012-2095. An attractive costume of dark blue and white checked cotton voile, and worn with a belt and tie of dark blue taffetas silk. The costume would be charming for any of the Summer materials like linen, duck and chambray, as well as in Shanghai pongee, china silk and pongenette, which are much used for sea-shore wear on damp days, when the wash frocks soon lose their stiffening and become soiled and mussy-looking before they have been worn an hour.

The waist, No. 2012, has two tucks on each side of the centre-front stitched to the bust line, and closes with the usual button and button-holes. It is made with a low collar and elbow sleeves, finished with a shaped cuff of the same material as the waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2095 is a six-gored model, made in two styles, walking and regulation length. The skirt is made with the front and back gore laid in inverted plaits and stitched down for half their lengths. There is a side-plait at each hip seam. It is an advanced model especially designed for The Pictorial Review. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 6½ yards of 42-inch material.

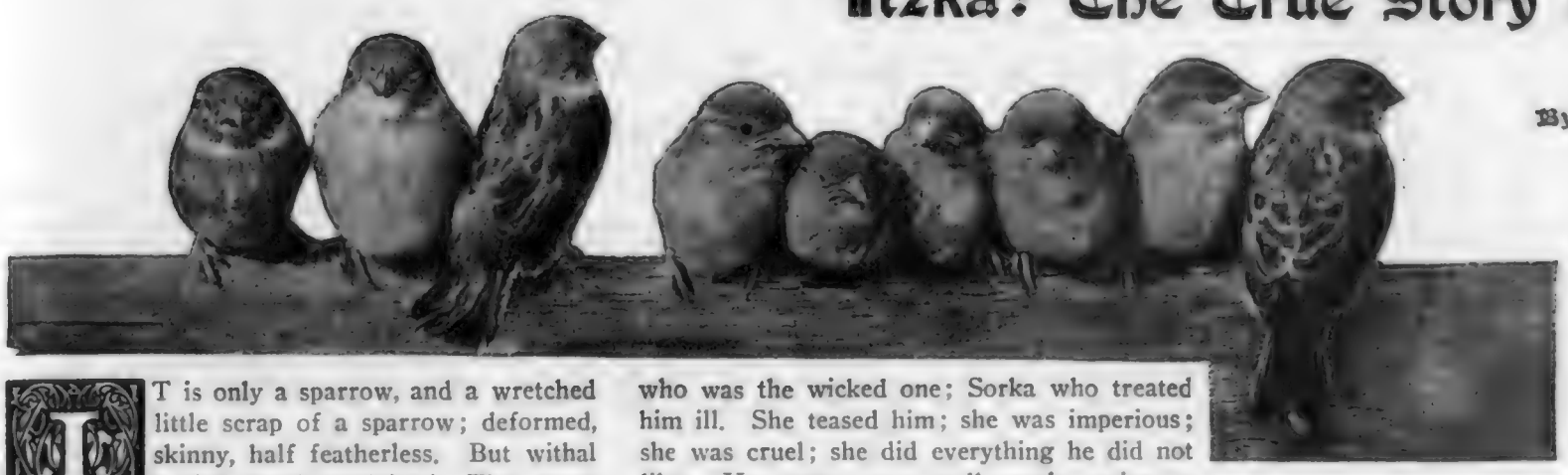
Price, 15 cents.

AUGUST COVER DESIGN

The pretty cover design for August is developed in the lightest shade of blue India silk, and worn with a belt and tie of dark blue taffetas. The model is a charming one for a simple shirt-waist suit. In heavy linen, madras, lawn or batiste, either plain or embroidered, in white or colors, and worn with a belt and tie of the same or a contrasting material, it would be a cool and appropriate costume for the warm Summer days.

The pattern has been especially designed for The Pictorial Review.

Itzka: The True Story of a Bird



By Crona Temple

IT is only a sparrow, and a wretched little scrap of a sparrow; deformed, skinny, half featherless. But withal a bird worth studying! That name of his—Itzka—is Russian; for though he is Italian, with the true Italian temperament, his mistress is Russian, and she has given him his name.

She lives at Lugano, and there I am now staying with her, as I have done once or twice before. Her delicate health makes it impossible for her even to go to her home in Russia.

Like many of her country people she has long ago learnt that there must be storm as well as sunshine in life, and that the bitter Winter of sorrow and suffering is as much a part of the plan of God as is His Summer of warmth and light. She is often ill, always frail; and her families of pet birds were a great joy and interest to her when I stayed with her a year ago.

"Where have they all vanished to?" I asked her yesterday, glancing at the window-ledges from which the cages had gone. "Have you given up keeping birds?"

"All but one, and he is just like a baby—he takes all the time existing," she said, "and he—he is here."

She was lying in bed, and wore a blue woollen jacket with fluffy silken frills and embroideries about it. She turned back the sleeve from her left arm, and there, cuddled up in the warmth, with his ugly battered little head against her wrist, was Itzka.

"He is the little lame one you did pity last year," she went on in her pretty foreign way of speaking English. "You remember, he lived with his wife in the large cage, and she was cruel."

No, I did not remember; so I got her to tell me about it. "From the very beginning," I pleaded.

"There is a man in the town," she said, "who sometimes has birds to sell. His is a cigar shop; and it is dark, and oh! so greatly dirty! His birds were dirty, too; the cages uncleaned, and they had no sand. 'Will you like two sparrows that finely do sing?' said the cigar man to me.

"He brought out a cage, and here do I see one very pretty sparrow, fat, gray, cheery. And one, the other one, was horrible. Quite crooked legs walking always on the knees, a poor old-like face, with cunning naughty eyes.

"'I will buy the good, nice sparrow,' I said. 'No,' answered the cigar man, 'that you cannot do unless you buy the two; they have never been parted, and if now parted they will die! Buy both. They are tame. They do sing. They will fly to your call. Buy both.'

"And I did buy both. I took them home, and made them clean. They had baths, and fresh food, and fresh air. 'Now,' said I, 'be happy and show me all your pretty ways.' But no; they did not want to do any of those nice things. They had no pretty little manners whatever. Then I called the cock bird Itzka, and the hen Sorka.

"Well, always was I annoyed with those birds; but most was I furious with the little wretched one. 'He has an ill heart,' I thought. 'He is not grateful; he will not even let his wife be sweet with me.'

"But soon I changed my thought. Watching them day by day I saw the truth. It was Sorka who was the wicked one; Sorka who treated him ill. She teased him; she was imperious; she was cruel; she did everything he did not like. He cannot very well perch, owing to his crooked little legs, so best he loved to sleep in the seed-box. She, then, would sleep in the seed-box! She would enter it and hiss like a little serpent if he came near. So then he had to perch; and the minute he dropped off to sleep he would tumble; then perch again, and again tumble all the night; and so, no sleep for him.

"If he were eating a bit of cake, or any good scrap I gave, she would fly at him in anger, seize him by the feathers of his head, and really hold him up by them, shaking him. She was so fat and strong, and he so skinny and poor. One may see the bald patches now of the featherless places where she wounded him.

"Then I was angry, but what could I do? The cigar man had said they would die if I parted them; yet if I left them Itzka will certainly die; his small life cannot support much more of this. So I put them in separate cages. Then it was true, on the part of Itzka, at least. He sat at his bars staring at her, calling to her, until I had to return her to him; and he, foolish little one, rejoiced to get her back, and she was gracious for once, and they kissed and were friends. And no one slept in the seed-box that night.

"But the good behavior of Sorka lasted but for short hours. She soon treated the poor weak one worse than ever. Then I carried her, in another cage, to the other side of the house where he could neither see nor hear her, and I watched to see if he would grow ill from misery. No; he was assuredly not so wretched as when his wife beat and teased and tore at him. So then I opened her cage. 'Fly,' I said, 'cruel and heartless one! We want not such as thou.' Out she went; but that was not the last of Sorka, nor of her cruelty.

"She found another mate in the garden trees; a bird big, fat, and handsome, as she herself was; and with him she returned to the window where the cage of Itzka hung. She flouted him, she stole his seed; she taught her new husband to take his sugar, his apples, and his salad. She flew close to him, calling and shrieking at him, and he, poor distracted one, nearly broke his heart with grief.

"Then one day I opened his cage. I took him in my hand, I soothed him, and petted him. I bid him be free if he would, but showed him where always he would find tendance and food and shelter and love.

"So he grew to love me. He minded no more Sorka, who perchance had her own nestlings to manage by this time, for we saw her no more. And Itzka? Ah, Itzka is content. Wake, my pretty one, wake! Fly and tell Olga we are waiting for the tea."

She lifted the ruffles of her sleeve, and took the bird upon her hand. He shook himself, making the most of his meagre plumage, looking at her with his bright eyes, "kissing" the tips of her fingers, one after the other, as he lay upon her palm.

"Fly, Itzka! fly, and bid Olga make haste with the tea."

As if the mite understood every word, he stood and pirouetted, and coquetted, ruffling his wings, and uttering sharp little cries of remonstrance.

"He is so lazy," she said smiling. "He ever makes a fuss if I bid him to any exertion."

But Itzka was forced to obey; and, once started, did his errand energetically enough. He flew to the maid's room, tapping her hand with his beak, and as she did not immediately lay down her needlework, he pecked her ear sharply, ending by seizing it with his bill and hanging there, fluttering and screaming.

"That will bring her," cried his mistress, delighted. "Oh, he does not hurt. Olga loiters on purpose, she laughs to see him in that rage."

The tea arrived, and on the tray was a tiny Sèvres cup for Itzka. A little cream was dropped in this, and a scrap of cake laid beside it. "He has to be coaxed now, poor Itzka!" said his mistress. "He had a woeful accident, shock, startle—what is your English word? He was in a hurry one morning; thirsty to death, and he sipped hot coffee from my cup! It scalded the poor throat. Alarmed he fluttered and fell over into the cup. Then in an instant, out of that, and into the pan of boiling milk that was prepared for my coffee. Oh, it was piteous! Before I could help him he was out and rolling on the table, and over on to the floor in terrible flutters and cries. We thought it was death. For days he lay in his little basket-bed, sick, and near to die. For days I nursed him, bathing him in oil and in wine, watching and tending him. And he lived, but as you see the little breast is all bare of feathers, and he is nervous, very nervous, and all on edge since. Is it not so, my Itzka? Eat, then, my dear one. There is none to harm thee; and the cream in thy cup is good, is cool."

The bird was pecking daintily at the food, eyeing me meanwhile, and uttering queer little cries.

"His voice is scarcely beautiful," said I.

"Oh, but he can sing," urged his mistress in eager defence; "and he imitates other birds quite cleverly. There is a greenfinch in the vines there, and he repeats the song. Truly the imitation has a kind of slight hoarseness, but the long thrill is like—very like indeed."

Itzka had betaken himself to the window-sill now, where he sat preening those shabby feathers of his, and looking out on the affairs of the garden folk in general. There are lizards, butterflies, winged beetles, green and black and scarlet flies, and hosts of other absorbing things in that Lugano garden.

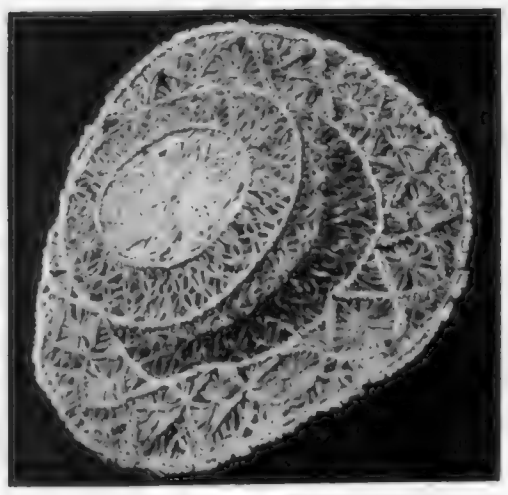
Presently cries, uttered rapidly and passionately, a perfect torrent of cries, made me start. My friend rushed to the open window, took Itzka in her hand, and hurriedly closed the casement.

"What is the matter?" I demanded in astonishment, thinking that sparrow rather a nuisance in spite of his entertaining ways. "Do, dear, shut the bird into his cage, if he has a cage, and let us be cosy."

"Ah," she said in gentle rebuke, "he has cause for fear; see!" and she pointed over the lake.

I could see nothing for a minute. Then I caught the brown gleam of broad sweeping wings, and a huge buzzard came past in a grand curve, its form showing dark against the shining water and the blue mountain side.

"When those big prey-birds come," she said, "my Itzka is terrified. They fascinate him; he cannot even try to escape; he only cowers down and screams. Quiet, little beating heart! Thou art safe; to thine own bed shalt thou go."

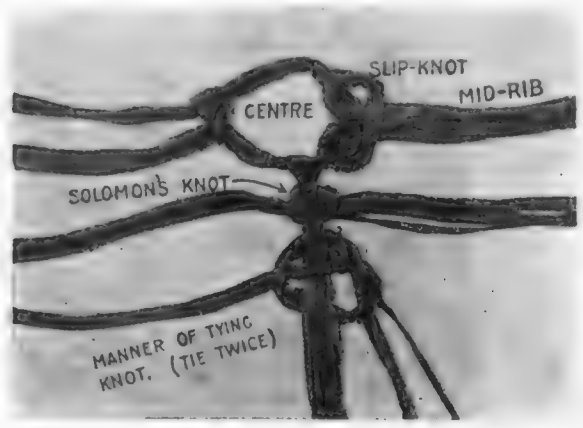


RAFFIA HAT WITH RAISED CROWN

IF you wish to be in the swim this year at the Summer resorts, you must master the dainty art of making raffia lace hats. These are the choicest things in headgear that ingenuity has ever devised out of a vegetable fibre—that is, from any sort of straw—and, owing to the labor of making them, only a few are offered for sale, prices are kept very high, and the style remains exclusive.

The making of raffia hats is a natural development from the art of basketry. No forms of basketry or straw work tax the eyes as does the fine stitching of Battenberg lace or drawn work, and in this respect alone the fascinating employment is a boon to all women and girls who have the time for leisure-hour work.

Raffia is not a grass, but a fibre, shredded from the leaf and stalk cuticle of the palm known as the "raphia ruffia," growing in the rich tropical valleys of Madagascar, the trees attaining a height of 50 feet, while the leaves average 25 feet in length. They are to the native what the



SOLOMON'S KNOT

MANNER OF TYING THE KNOT (TIE TWICE).—Seven strands to be thus tied and slipped close together. To make the leaf, or star points, the seven strands are bunched together, and the strands of the mid-rib—one passing to the right, the other to the left—are tied in a Solomon's knot around them.

bamboo is to the Japanese, furnishing materials for homes, clothing and food.

A great charm of all raffia hats, whether braid or lace, is their lightness and flexibility. They are probably the lightest hats worn. A pound of the fibre will make three or four braided hats or a half-dozen lace ones.

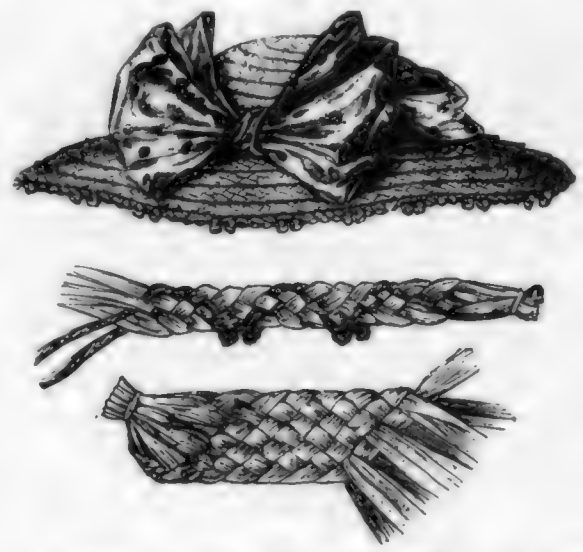
The first hats made were "rough and ready" ones for shade, the fibre either braided coarsely or twisted. There are legendary tales of young women whipping such together in less than an hour. But that time would scarce suffice to pick out, sort and smooth the strands of raffia, and the statement, coupled with the information that a pound of raffia will make one hat (hence commended as inexpensive) is misleading.

The fine braid hats, woven in four or six strands and sewn with the fibre, are very satisfactory, either for shopping and traveling or for shade hats, while the lace ones are extremely smart and elegant or picturesque, according to their pattern, shape, style of trimming, and also—an important factor—the amount of labor put into their making, for there are exquisitely fine lace hats and—others. Be it understood, however, all are attractive and charming.

Summer Leisure-hour Work

Making Hats from Raffia and Crepe Paper

Anyone who has ever made macramé lace—that cord abomination that prevailed in the days of millinery house decoration—can easily master the art of raffia lace hat-making, for the knots and network are copied and the patterns adapted from it.



(1) CHILD'S SUN HAT OF CREPE PAPER. (2) THE FIGURED BRAID FOR EDGING. (3) THE SIMPLE PAPER BRAID

The hat is begun in the centre of the crown. Select eight long, even, well-matched strands of raffia, take the kinks out by pulling them over the thumb-nail or a dull-bladed paper-cutter, double seven of the strands, and tie them round the middle of the eighth strand by drawing the ends through the loop made by doubling. Slip the knots as closely together as possible, then tie the ends of the eighth, or foundation, strand firmly, making as small a ring as you can. These strands form the eight mid-ribs of the starlike pattern, as seen in the illustration of an unfinished hat. Upon every one, holding the doubled strands together, seven long fibres are knotted in a double Solomon's knot. With these strands the whole pattern is developed.

Beyond the centre star of the crown the patterns are varied, according to the taste and ingenuity of the worker, and to harmonize with the exigencies of the shape determined upon. The illustrations show what variety can be achieved in them by different workers, every hat being stamped somewhat with the individuality of its maker. Even the crown centres are seldom alike in any two hats, though the pattern is really the same. The variations are due to sev-

THE RAFFIA CROWN IN PROCESS OF MAKING

eral factors—the care with which in some the fibres are selected of matched and even size, also whether coarse or fine strands are used, and the preparation by smoothing (which, besides taking the twisted kinks out, renders them softer), or neglect of this care. Added to these details, which have an important effect upon the regularity of the work, no two girls tie the knots with the same firmness, or possess an equal knack in holding the strands evenly.

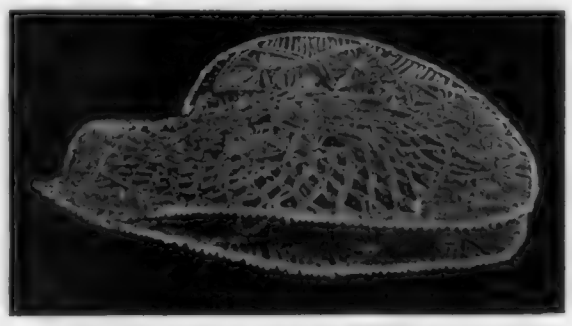
The flat, double-brimmed hat illustrated is one of the finest yet made in a large college community, where dozens of young women are either making or have made them. Fine, even strands were selected for this hat, and it is made upon a wire frame. It represents in time nine days' steady work.

Crepe Paper Hats

The ability to make a hat at short notice to match any costume is compassed by the use of crêpe paper. These hats are especially light and pretty for children to wear in Summer.

The paper is 1 yd. wide, and must be cut crosswise, according to the weaving. The strips must be from ¼ to 1½ inches wide and folded so that the cut edges overlay each other. As the paper is worked up the strips must be replenished as follows: Put the end of the new strip between the edges of the preceding one and fasten with a pin or thread of the same color as the paper. In beginning the braiding always have the strips of varying length so that the joinings may not all fall together. Furthermore, avoid having the joining to fall on the edge. The simple braid illustrated requires 4, 5, or more braids. In starting, lay these on top of each other and tie them together. Then lay the left outside strip over the second, under the third, over the fourth, and so on, repeating this weaving until the braid is of the requisite length.

The braid with a fancy edge that is illustrated consists of five strands—three strips of 1¼ in. wide and two strips of ½ in. wide, the latter being turned when weaving to give the effect of a cord. All five strips must be laid over each other, placing those to form the cord last. Pin or baste the strips together and begin the weaving as follows: First row *—lay the left outside row over the second strip, under the third, over the first cord strip, under the second cord strip. Second row—lay the left outside strip over the



FLAT, DOUBLE-BRIMMED RAFFIA HAT

second, under the first cord strip, under the second cord strip and under the last strip. Third row—carry the left outside strip over the first cord strip, under the second cord strip, over the next wide strip, and under the last strip. Fourth row—lay the left outside cord strip over the other cord strip, under the first wide strip, over the second and under the third. Now the cord lies to the right, so make a knot in it. Fifth row—lay the left outside cord strip over the next wide strip, under the second, over the third and under the last cord; then make a knot so that there are now two knots on the right edge of the braid. Now repeat the weaving from * to the end of the fifth row. About 8 or 9 yds. of this braid are required for a medium-sized hat. Start sewing, using a straw hat as a guide. Lap the braids only, slightly, with invisible stitches. The hat illustrated has a round crown, made separately and starting from the centre, with a mushroom brim 4¾ inches deep and 10½ inches in diameter. The braid used is composed of 8 strips 1½ inches wide. The trimming is of wide satin taffetas ribbon.

Millinery Lesson

The Shepherdess Hat

By Maud Anderson

THE SHEPHERDESS HAT, NO. I.

This dainty Shepherdess hat is of white straw braid, with a malines facing. It has a high bandeau on the left side filled in with malines. The crown is banked around with roses and leaves. The same frame is used for both hats. They are made in exactly the same way except that instead of the rose crown the other is a plateau, plaited in to form a bell-shaped crown. The malines facing has three wires running through the tucks, to make it full. The malines is looped up just the same as you would loop ribbon, both for the rosette and for the malines on the bandeau.

This hat is very pretty when made in black or white horse-hair braid, and it is very serviceable for the sea-shore. The shape is becoming to nearly everyone who wears the hair very full about the face.

The materials required for hat No. 1 are 14 yds. of straw braid, 4 bunches of roses, 1 yd. of mull for the covering, 2 sprays of leaves, 8 yds. of malines, and 1 peacock feather.

The materials required for hat No. 2 are 18 yds. of straw braid, 4 yds. of malines, 1 pompon and aigrette and 1 yd. of mull for covering.

In making the frame always start with the head-wire. Lap a piece of wire 22 inches long until it measures 18 inches; join in a circle, and tie with tie-wire. This is the head-wire. Cut 4 pieces of wire, each 20 inches in length, as marked: A, B, C, D.

Wire A is the front wire. Measure 5½ inches in for the brim. Bend and measure 3 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 6¾ inches across the crown. Measure 3 inches down from the crown, and 3½ inches for the back brim of the hat.

Wire B is the left-side front wire. Measure 5⅛ inches for the brim. Bend and measure 3 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 6¾ inches across the crown. Measure 3 inches down from the crown and 3¾ inches for the back brim of the hat.

Wire C is the right side-front wire. Measure 4¾ inches for the brim. Bend and measure 3 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 6¾ inches across the crown, and 3¾ inches for the back brim of the hat.

Wire D is the side wire. Measure on the right side 4¼ inches for the brim. Bend and measure 3 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 6¾ inches across the crown. Measure 3 inches down from the crown, and, on the left side, measure 4¾ inches for the brim.

Tie A, B, C, D wires to the head-wire, by bending each wire around the head-wire with a pair of nippers, having the spaces an equal distance apart. Tie the centre of the crown with tie-wire, to keep the wires in place.

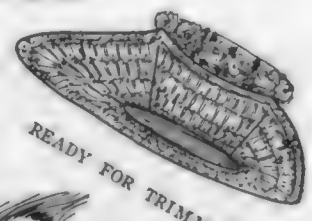
Cut the edge-wire 49 inches long, and lap it until it measures 45½ inches. Join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. Join this wire to A, B, C, D wires by using a pair of nippers to bend the wires over to hold the edge-wire. The edge-wire always shapes the frame. Bend on the left side of wire D to a point and also wire B. Curve these 2 wires up to shape the left side; then put 3 brace wires in between the edge-wire and the head-wire. This is to make the brim firm.

THE SAME HAT WITH A PLATEAU CROWN

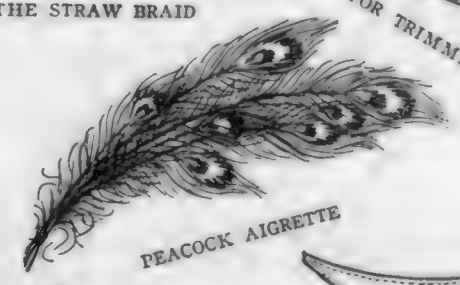
Lap a piece of wire 25 inches long until it measures 21 inches. Join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. Tie this to the top of the crown; also tie the wires in the centre of the crown. Cover the crown and brim smoothly with the mull; also bind the edge-wire with a piece of straw braid. Start at the back of the hat on the edge-wire and sew the straw braid around and around until the top of the brim is all covered. Then sew two rows of straw braid on the under brim. Sew the braid on the top of the crown for the rose hat. Cut the malines down through the centre. Take one-half of it and starting on one edge put a small hem just large enough to draw a satin wire through; also put 2 more tucks and run a piece of wire through each tuck, the wires being about one inch apart. Draw up the threads and shirr the malines on each wire. Make the first wire to fit under the brim where the two rows of braid end, just as shown in the picture.

FRAME COVERED WITH MULL

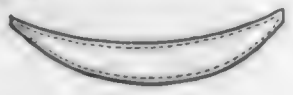
THE STRAW BRAID



READY FOR TRIMMING

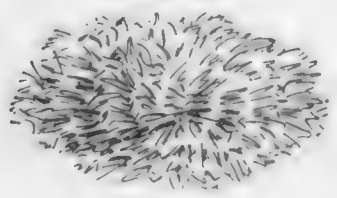


PEACOCK AIGRETTE



BANDEAU

ROSES AND LEAVES



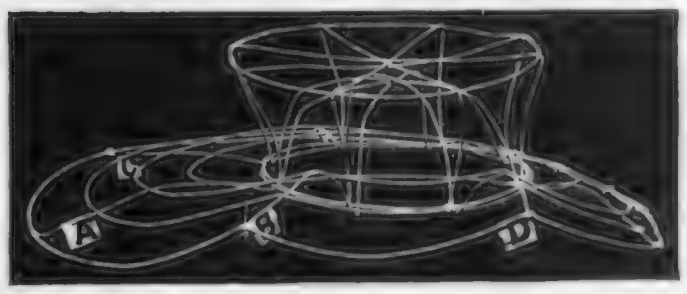
ROSETTE

Draw the malines in fine plaits to the head size. To make the plateau, sew the braid around and around until it is a circle about 16 inches in diameter. Plait it in to fit the side of the crown. Sew it firmly at the base of the crown.

To make the side bandeau, take a piece of buckram and cut a crescent about 9 inches long, sew a wire around the edge to make it stiff. Then cover the crescent with a piece of black velvet, sew this bandeau on the left side of the hat in the head size. The hat is then ready to be trimmed. For hat No. 1 sew one row of leaves on the top wire of the crown and then a row of roses, and so on until the side of crown is covered. Do not sew the roses too tightly to the crown, as it will make them look too stiff. Loop 4 yds. of malines and sew it on the side bandeau. Pull each loop out so as to make it fluffy.

To make the rosette, do the same, only sewing it in a circle. Sew this rosette on the left side of wire B. Stick the peacock feather through the centre of the rosette.

To trim the hat No. 2, sew the pompon and aigrette on the left side of wire B and put a twist of malines around the base of the crown. End it where the pompon starts, so that it will not show. This also has the side bandeau filled in with malines, the same as No. 1. The hat is then finished and ready to be lined.



THE WIRE FRAME WHEN COMPLETED

Either of these hats will be made to special order, mailed complete from this office, 853 Broadway, New York, for $12.50 if the requisite amount is enclosed.

MILLINERY NOTES

The large short-back sailors are being worn very much this Summer, made of horse-hair braid with a small bell-shaped crown. The popular Vesta Tilley shape has a high crown and wide brim.

The great popularity of the peacock aigrettes has caused them to be made in all colors. The natural coloring matter is extracted by a chemical process and it is then re-dyed to any color.

Picturesque hats of leghorn trimmed with ribbon and silk in soft rose shades, and also in roses shading from French rose to the faintest pink, are among the prettiest models for dressy wear shown by the importers, and exquisite Empire hats in white chip trimmed with pink roses and black velvet ribbon are very popular.

Colored leghorn is being much worn, and leghorns in deep burnt shades are extremely fashionable, as are all the fine braids, like Neapolitan, crin, chip, etc., trimmed with huge aigrettes, white and black birds, and ostrich tips.

Modish Underwear

No. 2073. Ladies' Chemise

No. 2073. Ladies' Chemise in fine French nainsook, with a circular ruffle. The neck, arm-holes and ruffle are embroidered by hand in a clover design, and the ribbon is run through embroidered button-holes. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1823. Ladies' Combination Corset-cover and Petticoat

No. 1823. Ladies' Combination Corset-cover and Petticoat in jaconet. The model is made with a handkerchief ruffle, which may be omitted. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36-inch material, 4½ yards of lace, 3½ yards of edging, and 3½ thirteen-inch handkerchiefs. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2074. Ladies' Open Drawers in fine nainsook; fitted to the waist by darts and made with a circular ruffle. The ruffle is embroidered in a clover design and French knots. Cut in sizes 22, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 3 yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1827. Ladies' Round Yoke Night-gown, to be made with or without opening at centre-front, and full-length bishop or elbow-length bell sleeves. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6¾ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2075. Ladies' Square Neck Corset-cover in fine nainsook, to be hand-embroidered, the ribbon run through embroidered button-holes. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 27-inch or 1 yard of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

No. 2072. Ladies' Nightingale Night-gown, in fine nainsook, made to slip on over the head. The low neck and short sleeves embroidered by hand, and the ribbon run through

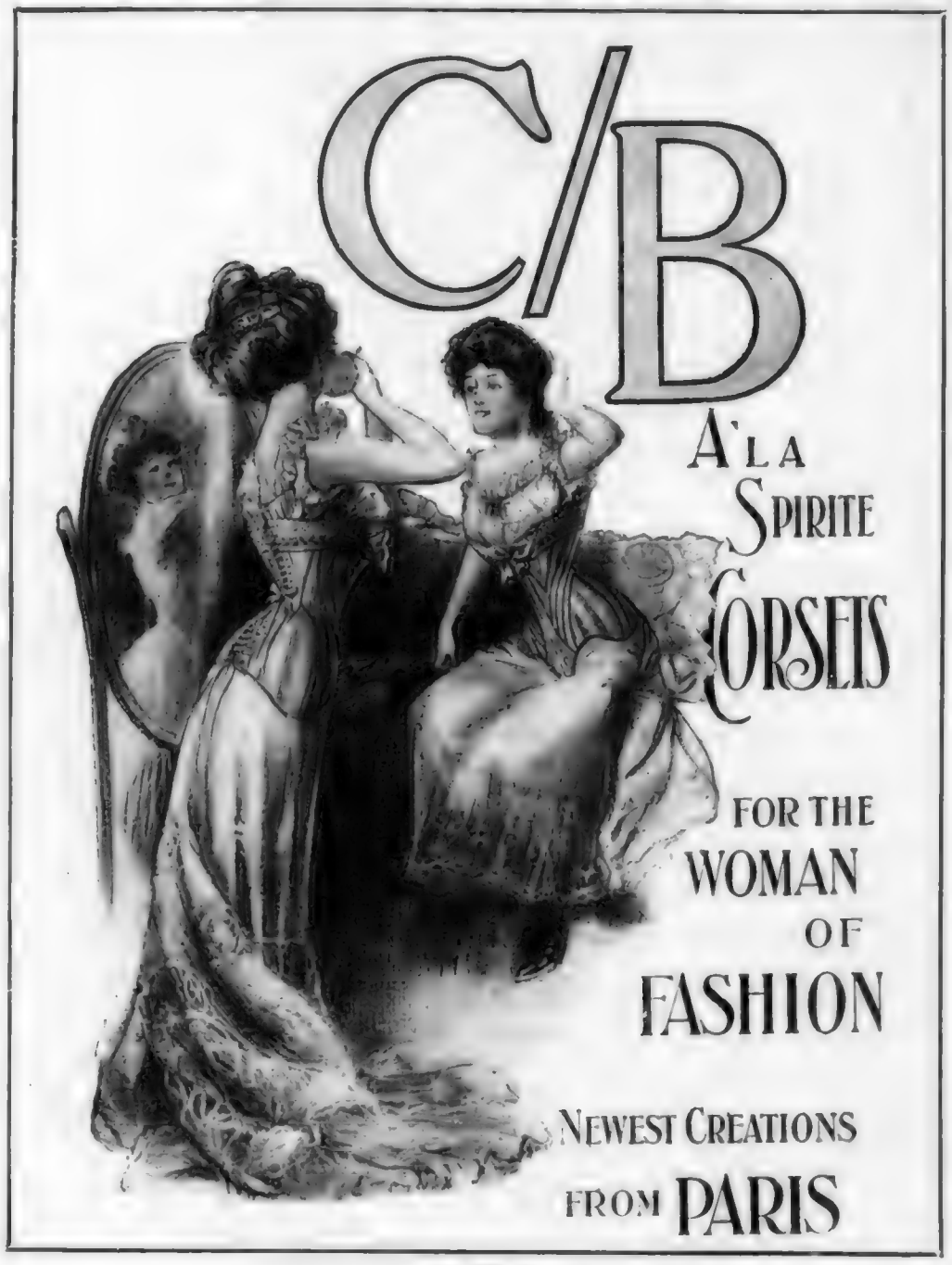
No. 2072. Ladies' Night-gown

embroidered button-holes. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 7¾ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

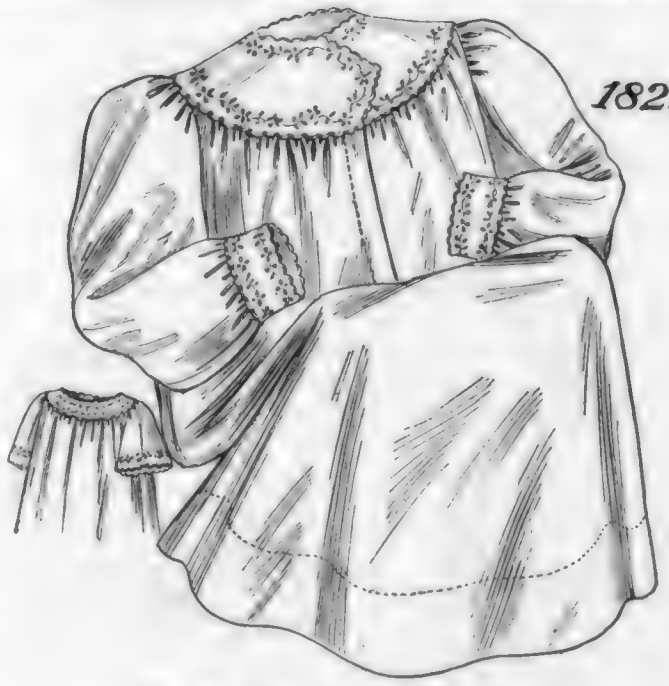
No. 1882. Ladies' Pajamas in handkerchief linen, China

No. 1882. Ladies' Pajamas

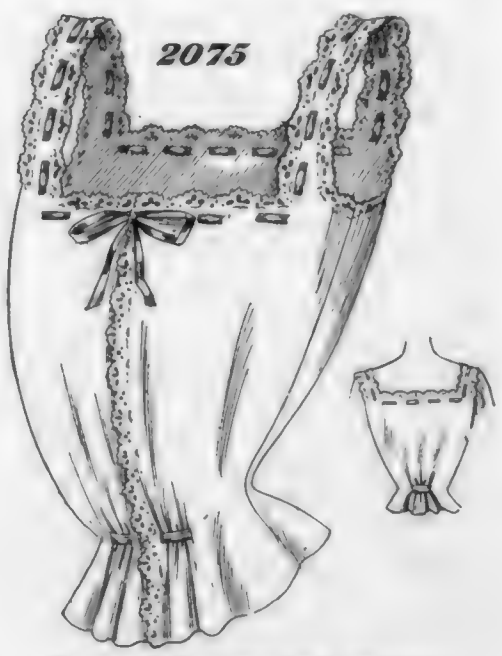
or India silk, or any material adapted to Summer weather; the front and sleeves embroidered in Greek-key pattern, in dark blue or red. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. Size 36 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material.



No. 2074. Ladies' Open Drawers



No. 1827. Ladies' Round Yoke Night-gown



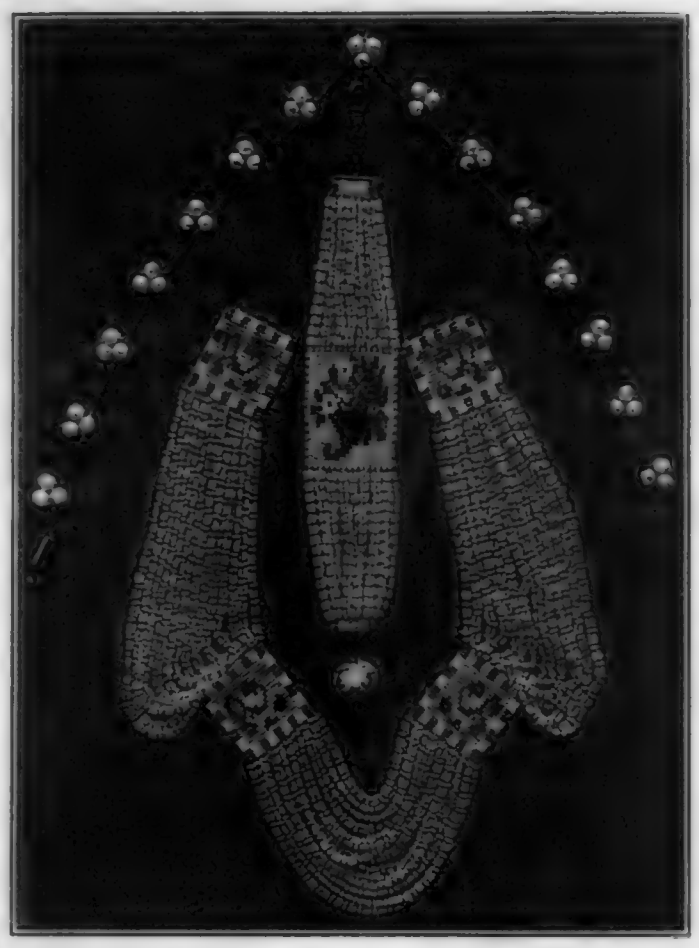
No. 2075. Ladies' Square Neck Corset-cover

Bead-work for the Woman at Home

By Emma A. Sylvester

MANY of the young ladies of to-day may be seen busily engaged upon the old-time weaving of beads. A most simple stitch, and yet note the result—artistic and useful watch-fobs and chains. The pretty white Summer gowns may have a touch of color added, in the woven belt, comprised of many colors or with a few colors, according to the taste of the wearer. The necklace, as well as the chain for a fan, may also be woven of pretty colors in a charming pattern.

This style of work is handed down, we find, from our grandmothers' time, in the pretty chains of odd and curious designs, frequently having forget-me-not sentiments worked out in beads. And again the necklaces of small squares with fancy connecting stringers, and also the pretty bags and reticules.



(1) Clover Chain in Pearls and Gold Beads. (2) Watch Fob in White and Gold with Square of Flowers. (3) Necklace in Pink, Gold and White with Woven Squares.

Woven necklaces of modern design are most delicate, being made of the tiny cut seed beads of alabaster white, soft pink and gold beads, with the chalk white and the colors needed for the roses.

Small cut beads can be obtained for this work just the same as those used in the old pieces. Various shades and colors may be blended together producing delicate effects, or the more striking patterns of contrast.

When the steel or gold-finished beads are introduced the range of effects is also greatly enlarged.

Although many women are wearing the long chains, some of the newest neck ornaments are made in the form of dog-collars and necklaces, and many of them are very simply made. Gold-plated metal beads form a very important part with the fine-grade filled imitation pearls, to which may be added the small cut crystal disks of various colors.

Many workers may prefer to consider less elaborate pieces of work which are likewise useful. In regard to these, a word about the clover chain. This has probably given the most extensive pleasure to wearer as well as maker, for a more simple piece of fancy-work could hardly be found.

As shown by the illustration, the chain consists of a series of clusters in pearls on gold (three pearl beads forming the cluster). These may be varied to allow four beads to a cluster, the head one being a color which will afford variety, and may be further developed by adding a prettily designed pendant to hang from the centre, or a series of ornamental clusters and groups.

As the little chain is so delicate and dainty, the quality of pearl beads used will add very much to the richness of effect, so the suggestion that the material used, as well as the gold-plate metal beads, be of the first quality is quite in place.

To make this chain, carefully tie a long piece of heavy silk onto the snap (leaving a small length of silk to run back through the beads to fasten off for finishing); string about one-half inch of gold beads, 1 pearl (A), 2 gold, 1 pearl (B), 2 gold, 1 pearl (C), 2 gold, pass the silk through (A) pearl in the same direction it passed the first time. Push these up well and close to the snap in order to have the cluster firm and even. String enough gold beads, before stringing the second cluster, to have the distance measure about ⅞ inch; repeat these groups until the chain is the desired length, about 15 inches when finished. Have one-half inch of gold beads at the other end to match, fastening the silk securely to the snap and passing it back quite a distance in the gold beads to avoid its coming apart.

If a pendant section is desired to this clover chain, string, when the centre of the chain is reached, the desired grouping of fancy beads terminating with the large pear-shaped pearl, having several gold beads coming directly at the bottom on which the turning is made, carry the silk back through the pendant portion until the main part of the chain is reached, and the second half of the chain is completed.

For making the more elaborate chains it may be necessary to carry the silk back from the snap again for the other side pendants and stringers. Exquisite designs, such as are shown in the necklace and watch-fob illustrated, have the squares woven on a loom and the stringers made of tiny beads that give a beautiful effect. These are for the experienced bead-worker.

One can easily see the jewel-like effects to be produced in this form by adding the colored beads resembling topaz, amethyst, and aqua-marine, etc., also the crystal rondelles and fancy-shaped filled pearl beads, both round and baroque, which give a most novel variety.

The colored bead bags are also from our grandmothers' time; great care must have been taken of this article of apparel, for many of them are coming to light, and are again made useful in spite of their long life already spent. Bright-colored landscape and floral patterns can be obtained by the up-to-date needlewoman. Her crochet hook, by the way, will prove her best friend when undertaking this style of fancy-work. This is the best and most durable way of making the modern purses and bags. As they are meant for use as well as ornament, the durability must be of some consideration, and therefore the crocheted ones are the best. The canvas work is much inferior in workmanship, as well as in appearance, and not so strong for wear.

It is really wonderful what charming effects may be arranged with a few beads. The smaller articles, such as coin purses, stocks, belts, buckles, fobs and the like require very little time and only the necessary application and ingenuity to devise.

Take, for instance, a beaded buckle, one of the season's prettiest fancies. Many of the girdles have long, narrow buckles, or perhaps very broad ones set at the back, according to the wearer's fancy, with a smaller one to match in the front. It is an open secret that the foundation is made of stiff buckram wound about with strings of small beads until no part of the canvas is visible. The corners of the buckle may be made either square or oval, as preferred. In this way, the clever girl may have a buckle to match the girdle of any gown—say, for instance, of pink, green, white or blue, and the effect is very Frenchy and chic. A set of buckles of different colored beads makes an extremely dainty gift.

NEW AND OLD STYLE BEAD-BAGS

SHOWING THE TWO ARTICLES WITH AND WITHOUT A FRAME

A dog-collar with upright bars of bead-work made on a loom is another most attractive addition to the list of articles which the woman at home may make. These bars of small beads are woven in a pattern, such as the Greek key, for example, and are joined with strands of larger beads, as many rows in width as the wearer may prefer.

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LATEST MODELS IN SUMMER SHIRT-WAISTS

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

As the Summer advances there is an increasing demand for the plain tailor-made style in shirt-waists, and while the original models are not being greatly varied, they are being sufficiently modified to keep up a strong interest in recent productions. One of the very newest fancies is the golf or outing shirt, with its low, rounded collar and the cuffs on the short sleeves, in colored linen. Plain white waists are shown with collars and cuffs in blue, pink, light green, lavender or tan linen. Another novelty shows polka-dotted collar and cuffs on white linen waists; the groundwork being white and the dots in color. Other models in this same design have collar and cuffs made of all-over embroidery, either blind or in open-work pattern. China silk waists in white or black are made after the same patterns, with the colored silk collars and cuffs in plain pink or blue or in polka-dotted designs.

2086

2087

2088

No. 2087. Ladies' Shirt-waist in "old bleach" linen, with the collar, cuffs and straps stitched in old-rose sewing silk. The model is a plain tailor-made one, and is suitable for any of the materials like corded linen, madras or pongee. In light blue or pink linen, stitched in white or in tan linen with the stitching in brown it would make an attractive waist for morning wear. The design depends on the cut and stitching for the style, and great care must be taken in cutting the garment that the pattern is followed exactly. The waist is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material and a dozen and a half of buttons. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2088. Ladies' Waist in white dotted Swiss, combined with embroidered batiste or German Valenciennes allover lace and edging. In batiste or Persian lawn, in white or colors, or in flowered organdie combined with Irish lace, it would be a most dainty waist to wear with the white linen or piqué skirts. In old-rose batiste, polka-dotted in white and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and combined with any of our skirt patterns in the same material, it would be a most charming mid-Summer costume. The waist is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material, with 1 yard of 18-inch allover lace or embroidery and about 2½ yards of lace edging. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2086. Ladies' Shirt-waist in dark blue and white striped linen. This is an especially attractive shirt-waist for morning wear, and would be charming in white linen, with the collar, cuffs and buttons in light blue, pink, lavender or red linen and worn with a white stock, or one matching the collar and cuffs in color. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 32-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

New Perforated Designs

For Braiding and Embroidery

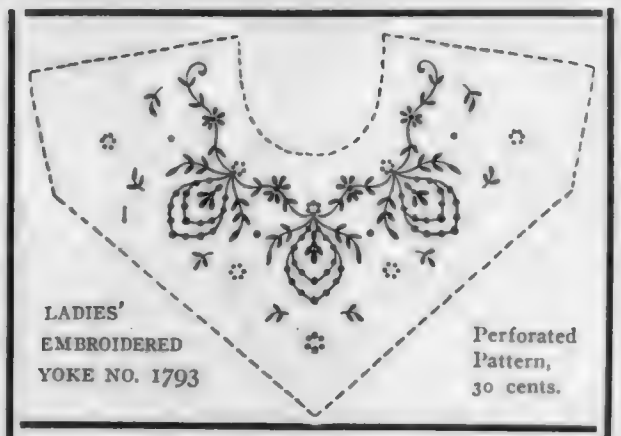
Made especially for the PICTORIAL REVIEW.

The increasing popularity of our perforated designs for braiding and embroidery induces THE PICTORIAL REVIEW to present new ideas constantly. The panel of beautiful effects submitted on this page displays patterns not so elaborate that they would dismay the worker, but such as can be made without an extraordinary outlay of time and patience.

The yoke for a lady's gown shown at the top of the panel is a graceful design which may be worked entirely in eyelets, or entirely in French embroidery, or with a combination of the two, according to the taste of the embroiderer. Eyelet embroidery is so rapid and repays one so plentifully for the exertion made, besides being more fashionable for Summer wear than any other variety of needlework that it appeals to most embroiderers, and it is probable that many persons who order this pattern will work it out in this *broderie Anglaise* effect. This is an exceedingly easy pattern to embroider.

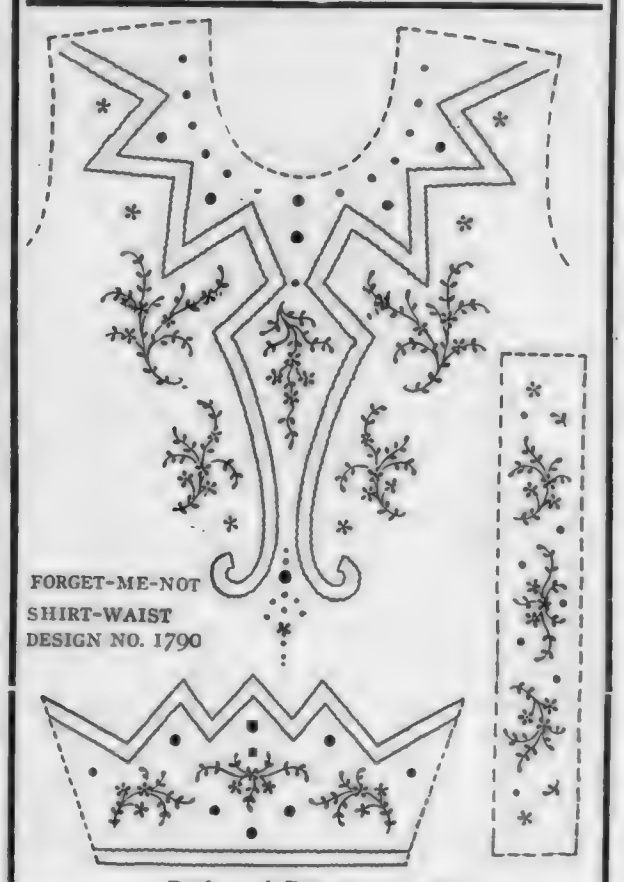
The shirt-waist design which occupies the middle of the panel shows motifs or sprays of forget-me-nots in French embroidery, divided by lace insertion, from under which the material has been cut away, giving a pretty transparent effect. Large eyelets complete the design, which will be found exceedingly attractive with the insertion (only indicated by the outlines in the drawing) added to the whole. The flowers are so small that they would only look well if done in solid embroidery, for the small eyelets would not have a pretty effect with the lace insertion. Do not add the insertion until the embroidery is all completed. The large eyelets may also be worked solid if preferred.

The shirt-waist design at the bottom of the panel is intended altogether for braiding, although there are large eyelets introduced throughout the pattern which may be worked in over-and-over stitch, if preferred by the individual executing the work. The pattern shows the le[illegible] of the tulip-tree conventionalized, and the rounded outlines are especially charming when completed. Any sort of cotton braid may be used for making the work, if it is done on linen, but coronation braid gives a beautiful effect, especially the very fine sort. The veinings of the leaves should be done in outline stitch.



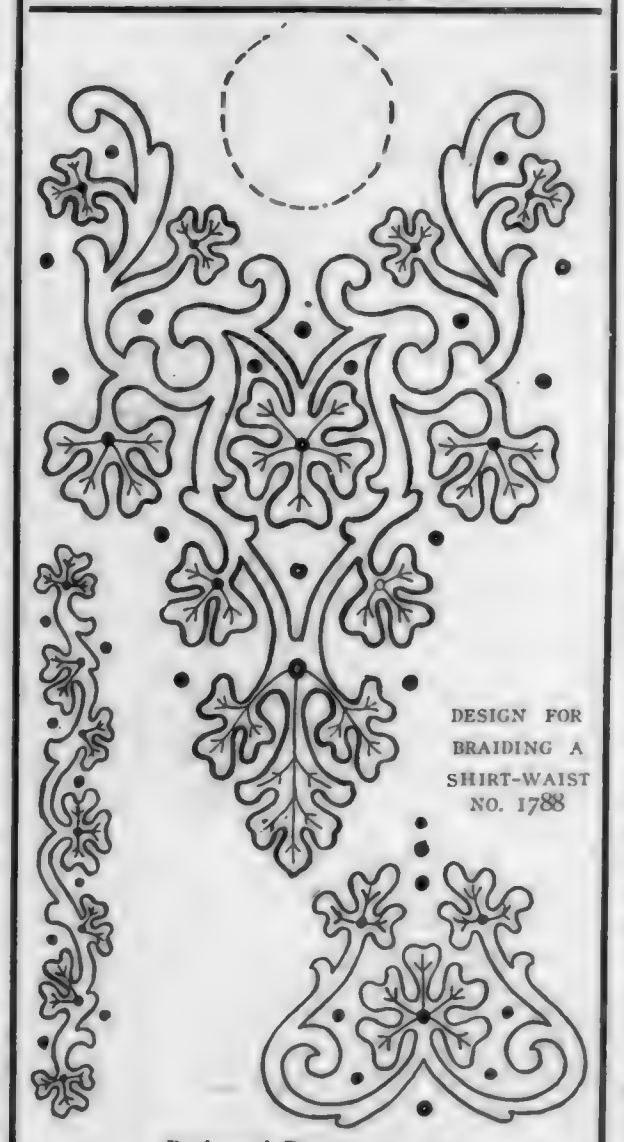
LADIES' EMBROIDERED YOKE NO. 1793

Perforated Pattern, 30 cents.



FORGET-ME-NOT SHIRT-WAIST DESIGN NO. 1790

Perforated Pattern, 35 cents.



DESIGN FOR BRAIDING A SHIRT-WAIST NO. 1788

Perforated Pattern, 35 cents.

In both of these shirt-waists, the pattern for a deep cuff is given, but if anyone should prefer to use just a straight band with the bishop sleeve, the collar pattern can be repeated for this purpose. Of course, the high cuff braiding design may be set in two ways, according to preference, either pointing down towards the wrist or upward towards the elbow. The cuff for the lace insertion pattern could only be set appropriately in one way—pointing upwards.

This braiding design could also be done in shadow embroidery on thin material, and the effect be dainty and effective. In ordering any of these patterns, remember that you can also order the powder for the perforation by sending an additional dime. These patterns are absolutely original and in the best style. The yoke design can easily be applied to any of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW patterns to which it would be appropriate, and the same is tr[illegible] of the shirt-waist patterns. For the latter, it is only necessary to remember that a pattern opening in the back and without any tucks on the front, or else with the tucks placed low on the shoulder, would answer.

There are many other ways in which these designs might be utilized by a clever woman. For instance, the cuff and collar portions might be applied to the yoke of a French chemise, placing the deepest part on the bust and the remainder to form a continuous pattern around. Or a skirt decoration may be devised by using the waist decoration for braiding around the hips and extending down the front, with the cuff portion at the bottom and the two cuff designs diagonally arranged to meet it. This would be very elaborate, however, and would only be becoming to a very slender person. Any hip decoration is apt to emphasize that portion of the figure and should not be adopted by a woman inclined to obesity.

Chemisettes are so fashionable now that these pretty designs suggest possibilities in that direction. Especially chic for this purpose would be the yoke decoration. It might be simplified somewhat, using only the middle of the front, as this, with the vine collar is all that would show in the surplice.

In ordering these patterns remember that they can only be procured at our main office, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Order by page and number.

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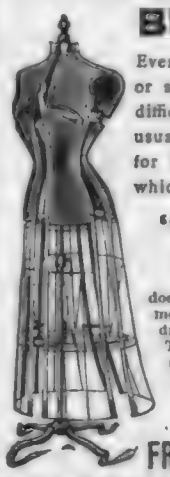

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Promenade Costumes

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number.

For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

Nos. 2076-1924. Ladies' Costume in natural colored pongee. The jacket is very short, just reaching the top of the princess skirt, and is trimmed with cream lace and narrow bands of black velvet. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 42-inch material, 4 yards of lace and 8 yards of velvet. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1924, is a princess model in eight gores, trimmed with small black velvet buttons and having a novel girdle adjustment at the waist which makes the skirt easier to fit than the regular princess skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 7 yards of 44-inch material and 18 buttons. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2077-2078. Ladies' Costume. The skirt, No. 2078, is a tucked princess model with a strap adjustment, in light yellow louisine, trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, and 28 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 10¾ yards of 32-inch silk and 3 pieces of velvet. Price, 15 cents.

The waist, No. 2077, is in the same color batiste, embroidered in small dots. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Fads of the Moment

Prevailing Fashions in Dress Accessories

Nothing is more serviceable than the hand-embroidered collar and cuff sets of white linen or mull worn by both women and children on their pongee, linen or silk coats. The charm of these dainty accessories lies in their freshness, and a woman clever with her needle can have three or four of these sets for the price of one sold in the shops, for hand embroidery is never cheap.

Perforated patterns of the collar and cuff sets shown in the illustration may be had at the reasonable rate of 35 cents per set, and a package of stamping powder for 10 cents extra. Ladies' set No. 1510; Children's No. 1512.

Linen bags, either in white or colors, and embroidered in the owner's monogram, are one of the latest whims of fashion, and a very sensible one it is, for these bags not only give a finishing touch to the linen costume, but can be put in the tub almost as often as the gown itself. The embroidery design pictured here is of cornflowers and their foliage embroidered in solid white and enclosing the owner's initial in French work. A perforated pattern of the design with any preferred initial may be had for 15 cents. A tissue pattern of this bag, cut in any desired size, will be furnished for 50 cents. No. 1514.

As the season advances, embroidered linen is coming more to the fore every day. One of the very newest fancies is to have the white linen pumps or slippers worn with the afternoon or evening gown embroidered by hand and finished with a smart little bow of stiff muslin not unlike a man's dress tie. Speaking of slippers, a new design has been christened "The College Widow," and a very pretty one it is, made up in patent leather with a turn-over of white kid extending around the top, somewhat like a sailor collar in appearance. A chic bow of white kid passed through a mother of pearl buckle completes it.

The new belts in white, black and colored leathers, fastened in the back with brass eyes and large brass hooks, are known as the "Fritzi Scheff" and "Adèle Ritchie" belts. The latter differs from the former only in having a deep point in the front. Both styles are much worn and are certainly very trim looking.

The girl with straight hair will welcome with delight the dainty little mull, lace or open-work embroidery night caps, trimmed with large bows of pink or blue ribbon that are fast coming into fashion, and are a modification of a very ugly fashion that is both attractive and pretty. These little creations are the means of saving many a tiresome moment with curling tongs, for they hide curl-papers or kids most successfully, and as they are made very short and of very fine material they are not in the least warm. They are also a great help to the hair-dresser who guarantees his Marcel wave to last over three or four "sleeps" if one of these caps is worn. A tissue paper pattern of the design in the illustration, cut to any measure, may be had for 50 cents.

Mitts in silk and lisle-thread are fast coming to the front, and on a pretty hand nothing is more attractive than this old style which carries us back to the days of grandmothers, embroidered as many of them are in soft pastel colors, or in white. Some of these mitts are seen in allover lace to match that on the gown.

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OUR POPULAR FASHION FEATURES

New Sun-burst Skirt and Lace Nightingale Eton

The accompanying illustration is an absolutely new and advanced model, carefully planned and especially designed for THE PICTORIAL REVIEW.

The design is developed in dove-gray batiste, over a silk drop-skirt of the same shade of taffetas. The Nightingale Eton is in heavy Irish lace, dyed the exact color of the skirt, and is worn with a simple blouse of the same colored batiste, hand-embroidered in Empire wreaths of small rosebuds in dull pink and green. This is not only a dainty and graceful costume, but it is so delightfully cool-looking that it will charm all eyes during the warm Summer days. The Sunburst Skirt is so called because the plaits, though narrow and close-fitting around the hips, become wider as they descend, giving the skirt when finished a wide and graceful swing. The skirt is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure, and measures 6 yards around the bottom when finished.

If cut on material without a nap or a figure design, such as batiste, voile, net or Louisine silk, not a particle of the material is wasted, as it may be cut on the up and down of the material, one gore fitting into the other. In any of these materials, size 24 requires 6½ yards of 27-inch material, or 3¼ yards of 54-inch material. Made up in material with a nap, the skirt size 24 will require 9½ yards of 27-inch material, or 4¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

The Nightingale Eton is an easy garment to make as it is cut in only two pieces—the back and sleeves in one piece and the fronts in another. The seam of the back and sleeve portions is then lapped over the fronts to fit the wearer. The model is shown in lace, but is suitable for taffetas, voile, pongee or Louisine silk to match the skirt. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. If made up as pictured, size 36 will require 2¾ yards 18-inch allover lace. In any of the materials spoken of size 36 requires 2 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

The blouse is developed from the pattern No. 1914 shown in THE PICTORIAL REVIEW catalogue. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material, or if made in lace it will require 5 yards of 18-inch allover. Price, 15 cents.

In lilac louisine silk, with a blouse of plain lilac batiste, made with a shallow yoke and collar of transparent cream-colored Cluny lace, and the jacket of the same lace or of the louisine, it would be charming. In fact, in any of the colored silks like cream-colored, light blue or old rose, it would be a costume dainty enough for any occasion. A beautiful costume copied from this model is in black and white striped grenadine, the skirt and waist mounted on a soft white taffetas foundation slip. The jacket was of black duchess lace over white taffetas, and the hat worn with this costume was a small white chip trimmed with black velvet and white and black wings. The parasol was of black and white striped silk, the long black handle topped by a ball of crystal.

Three Jaunty Black Taffetas Etons

The silk Etons shown in these illustrations are all appropriate to wear with the sunburst skirt in the above picture, or with any separate skirt. The sunburst skirt in small pin checks combined with a fancy silk Eton matching the check in color and worn over a thin white blouse is the latest whim of fashion. No. 2097 is a black taffetas silk Eton with a bell sleeve and trimmed with a fancy braid, combined with a skirt of tan voile polka-dotted in black. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 27-inch silk with 5½ yards of braid.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2098 is a collarless Eton developed in black or blue taffetas, trimmed around the neck and cuffs, down the front and around the jacket with a fancy braid in black or gold. Worn with a voile skirt the foundation color being white and hair lines of blue or black making a large check. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 27-inch taffetas and 5½ yards of fancy braid.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2098. Ladies' Silk Eton
Descriptions of Models on Page 20

No. 2097. Ladies' Silk Eton

No. 2096 is a black silk Eton, trimmed with black braid and fancy buttons. The collar, cuffs and small vest are of white silk, and this jaunty Eton is worn with a skirt of small black and white checks. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch taffetas, 3 yards of braid, and 3 yards of white silk. Price, 15 cents.

In fact these separate jackets, made in one of the many styles of Etons so popular this Summer, are worn, not only with all kinds and conditions of separate skirts in all colors, but also with the dainty afternoon dresses of dimity, dotted swiss, embroidered and plain batiste, silk and nearly all materials as separate coats, to put on when the afternoon becomes chilly. Nothing that has been worn in some years is so dainty as these little jackets, and as the Summer advances they are becoming more and more popular, and they will probably be one of the early Fall styles, worn over whole costumes made of voile, grenadine, mohair, or Henrietta cloth. The three models illustrated here have all been especially designed for the PICTORIAL REVIEW and are very advanced in the style of trimming and the cut and set of the garment.

No. 2096. Ladies' Silk Eton

Talks to Our Girls

By Eva Lovett

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date. Queries from girls will be carefully answered.

Continuing the subject of orderliness inaugurated in our last number and illustrated by the contrast in the rooms of the two daughters—Edith and Alice—of my old friend, I remarked to their mother that I could not understand such a difference existing in the members of the same family.

"Oh. well," said she again—this time with a sigh, "Alice is young. She'll learn to be orderly some day."

Perhaps she will, but I wondered through how many hard and painful lessons she would learn it. Perhaps she'd begun some of these lessons already, for that tennis game must have been delayed fifteen minutes while Alice looked for the tennis shoes she should have known where to find.

There's one of the disadvantages, right away, of being disorderly, girls. It makes you lose so much time, and often it makes you lose time that you could spend more agreeably than in hunting for shoes and gloves and ribbons that ought to be in their proper places.

"It took her so long to find her shoes, I suppose," said the mother, giving little surreptitious pushes to the shoes lying around the floor. "Of course—she ought to have a shoe-box—it's very convenient. I'll have to get her one—"

"Who made Edith's shoe-box?" I asked, suddenly.

"Why—Edith did," said the mother, surprised. Then she went on hurriedly:

"Alice seems to be always busy. Last night she studied very late. I remember she didn't find her books at first. She'd left them in some room, and forgotten where—"

"Who made and arranged Edith's book-case?"

"Why, Edith did," the mother said again, "but—"

"Did Edith have to sit up late to study last night?"

"No—o-o."

"Has she had to turn her room upside-down this year to find a pair of tennis shoes?"

My friend laughed.

"You should see Edith's row of shoes. Each pair has its own place. She's actually a crank about putting her things away."

"Well, you can say what you like," I announced. "But the old-maid-fusser for me—every time. A crank for orderliness is rather a good character to have, in my opinion."

And then I went and sat down in the rose-trimmed room all the rest of my visit. It was such a dear little room, girls. Edith had put thought into it, and love for her work, and a well-ordered mind, to know what things she needed to keep her life well ordered. And then she had put into that room a good little head for planning details, and then carefulness and little minutes every day to keep all her belongings in their proper places. It was just those little minutes she spent each day in keeping her books and clothes and other things put away where they belonged, that saved her the fifteen or twenty minutes it might take to look for them when they were wanted.

For you may say what you like, it does not take so long to put a thing away at the right time as it does to look for it later.

And not the least charm of this orderly way of Edith's was the attractive quality it gave to her room and all that was around it. It was such a delightful atmosphere of ease and comfort and peace that I did not wonder, as I sat there, at that famous old proverb you have no doubt very often heard: "Order is Heaven's first law."

And if the first law produces such beautiful results, what marvelous things will not the rest bring about?

Answers to Queries

Hostess: A party at home can be given in a number of different ways. If the entertainment is to be quite small, not more than a dozen people, and these are to be invited to play cards, the party can be in the afternoon or evening, as you prefer. If you wish, you can call upon your friends, giving each a personal invitation, to spend Thursday afternoon, or Thursday evening, with you, either from 2 until 5 o'clock, or from 8 until 11, according to your plans. Or you can write notes to these friends, if you wish, inviting them to spend Thursday afternoon (or evening) with you. The word "cards" written at the foot of the sheet, will explain the motive of the affair, or you can add, "to play cards." In this case it will be necessary to ask for answers, since the places must be filled.

You must see to it that you have enough players so that each one can have an opportunity to play if she wishes to do so. It is customary to provide prizes to be played for, and these may be of an inexpensive sort, or may be handsome, if you can afford it. Some funny prizes, or something that contains a joke, is very entertaining. At a party held lately in New York, after several prizes of some value were given out, each one of the players received a package of flowers and vegetable seed, and each player promised, as part of the fun, to plant and raise any flower or vegetable that came to her. The little packages were put into a bag, and each one drew, and great was the fun when the sentimental lady drew a package of beets, and the dainty young woman a package of onion seed.

A larger party than a dozen or so must, of course, be invited by notes. As the size of the party increases, the notes can be more formal in tone. To send one's card with the date, time, and the word "cards" in one corner, would be a correct invitation, if the party is very large.

Amelie: A successor to the safety-pin that women have struggled with for many years to keep their shirt-waists down and their skirts in position has at last been found. It is a simple belt of silk tape in any color, with durable steel springs that are easily adjusted to hold not only the skirt and waist in place but allowing one perfect freedom. As it gives with every movement of the body, no more unsightly rents will offend the eyes of the neat woman. This comforting little device is cheap and serviceable, and fills a long-felt want.

Mrs. J. B. S.: Some beautiful undermuslins are seen at this time of the year, and nothing is more serviceable than to have these dainty garments made in sets, each set consisting of five pieces. Some exquisite garments seen the other day were made in this way, and one of the sets had the flounce on both petticoats, as well as the trimming around the neck of the corset-cover and night-gown, made of points of handkerchiefs, edged with wide Valenciennes lace. Another set made of fine longcloth had all of the garments trimmed with Swiss insertion and edging to match, and the square neck of the corset-cover and night-gown were finished with pink ribbon, two inches wide, run through the insertion. Among the separate garments was a long petticoat of fine nainsook. The deep ruffle was of Hamburg embroidery, very closely tucked, and joined to the body of the skirt by beading and ribbon. The work was extremely fine and the price was most reasonable.

Lucy K.: Why not get one of those Mexican palm-fibre sombreros, so much used for gardening and the seashore? Just the thing for picnics or other knock-about wear—strong, pretty and cheap.

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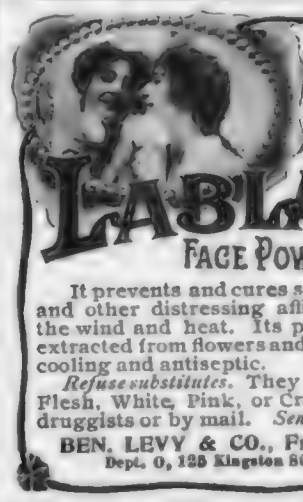
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What Our Grandfathers Wore
Those of Our Own Period

(Courtesy of The American Gentleman)

At the present time, when so much is said about the extravagance of this country, comparing it with the luxury of Rome in her decline, we may be partly reassured by looking back only one, two or three hundred years. It is but a century since the time of Beau Brummel, the exquisiteness of whose toilet could hardly be the aim of a modern gentleman. And the glories of the Pump Room at Bath in the eighteenth century, when Beau Nash held sway over social England, would not be emulated by modern dressers. Looking a little further back we see gallants and dames in whose brilliance their successors would pale into insignificance.

Photograph by Chickering

COSTUMES OF OTHER DAYS—1848

From the Maynard Collection

Considering how much greater was the value of money at that period, the cost of the clothing of the Elizabethan gallants was simply enormous. The court beauties of that period, emulating the fashion of their virgin queen, were gorgeous to behold, and in jewels, brocades and other extravagances exceeded any known in modern times.

King James' favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, could afford to have diamonds tacked so loosely on that when he chose to shake off a few on the ground he obtained all the fame he desired. His cloak buttons were diamonds, and he wore diamond hatbands, girdles, spurs, cockades and earrings, yoked with ropes of pearls.

In the July number of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW we published some old-time plates showing the styles of dress in vogue for the women who are the grandmothers of to-day, during the Civil War, and the plates on this double page form an appropriate sequence, illustrating as they do the garments in vogue for gentlemen twenty years before that period. Although these dandies appear to have kept up a pace for fashionable dressing not emulated by the men of our own time, we have only to compare their costumes with those of the other periods mentioned to arrive at a basis of conclusion. Dress is the standard of extravagance.

Photograph by Chickering

COSTUMES OF OTHER DAYS—1846

From the Maynard Collection

Sir Walter Raleigh wore a white satin pinked vest, close-sleeved to the wrist; over the body a brown doublet, finely flowered and embroidered with pearl. In the feather of his hat a large ruby, and a pearl-drop at the bottom of the sprig, in place of a button; his trunk-hose, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes with white ribbon.

On great court days his shoes were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of £6,600; and he had a suit of armor, of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies and pearls.

What Our Grandfathers Wore
Those of Our Own Period

(Courtesy of The American Gentleman)

Captivating Gowns for Summer Afternoons

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

Nos. 1968-2089. Ladies' dainty Afternoon Gown in fine white batiste, trimmed with insertions and medallions of Valenciennes lace. The waist, **No. 1968,** is shirred and closes in the centre-back. Made with elbow-sleeves and no lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material and 2 yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2089 is a three-piece sectional skirt shirred and trimmed with insertions of Valenciennes lace. Length in front, 42 inches and 46½ inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 9 yards of 27-inch material or 7 yards of 36-inch material, with 18 yards of insertion Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1943-2090. Ladies' Afternoon Gown in dark red foulard polka-dotted in white. The yoke, insertions and edging in tan embroidery. The waist, **No. 1943,** has elbow-sleeves, and is made without a lining, and closes down the centre-back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 3¼ yards of 27-inch material, with 1 yard of 18-inch allover embroidery and 2 yards of edging. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2090. Ladies' Five-Gored gathered or shirred skirt trimmed with insertions and straps of tan embroidery. Length in front, 42 inches and 45 inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 11½ yards of 27-inch material or 8¾ yards of 36-inch material, with 16 yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

Intelligent Care of the Eyes

By Eugene C. Munger

How Trouble Begins

The organ of sight is admittedly the most delicate portion of the human anatomy, and calls for especial care from those most skilled in its knowledge and treatment. When eyes go wrong, they are frequently uncorrected until the fault has passed beyond human remedy, and thus it happens that the afflicted one must suffer for years, although the cause might so easily have been removed if the proper attention had been given when the trouble first began.

It is this lamentable ignorance of how to apply the appropriate treatment intelligently which has resulted in such wide-spread difficulty with the eyes, and has caused half the children in the land—directed by apparently sincere but certainly misguided oculists—to be handicapped with spectacles.

Through Ignorance

Witness the absurdity of requiring so many children to view life through these port-holes! Would you suppose it possible that so large a proportion could be seriously afflicted with eye trouble? Everybody has a slight astigmatism in one eye or the other, we are told; scarcely worth bothering over, but surely there is not such universal necessity for that sort of a remedy.

Eye-strain

There are many persons, too, whose daily occupations are such that their eyes become affected through the strain that is imposed upon them. This is particularly true of proof-readers, stenographers, book-keepers, newspaper workers and others. Sometimes they are not conscious of the strain that they are putting upon their eyes until constant headache or a generally nervous and unstrung condition gives the warning note. The relative offices performed by nerves and muscles carries the sensory effect to the great centres of feeling, so that the stricken one becomes conscious of impending difficulty and looks around for assistance. This is the point where the most serious trouble may result. If taken in time, the strain may be corrected and the physical condition completely restored to normality, but too often a hasty consultation with a so-called authority whose principal aim is to sell his eye-glasses, places those shackles upon the sight, quite wrongfully, making the strained optic nerve to experience the relief of the magnifying lenses and thereby providing a mitigation but not a positive cure.

The Need for Rest

What the eyes need, at this stage, is not the lenses so much, as proper applications to insure relief and rest. By the exercise of common sense, the cure in some instances becomes swift and permanent, but everybody is not endowed with common sense. Cases of overworked, congested and sore eyes are found everywhere and they require the tenderest and most scientific care. If this is given, blindness may be prevented, nervousness and neuralgia eliminated, and sweet, gentle sleep substituted for long wakeful and painful hours in the night.

Simplicity

Personal beauty is so dependent upon the eyes that I cannot conceive why any one should ignore the necessary precautions to insure it. Dull eyes are brightened, redness and soreness removed, and the growth of the eyelashes (which add so much to the handsome appearance of the eyes) distinctly promoted. Simplicity is what we are aiming for—simple methods of action, thought and achievement, and when the simple life has been adopted in all of its purity, we may expect an increase of personal attractiveness as a direct and positive result. This is particularly true of the eyes, which will repay any care bestowed upon them in a ten-fold measure.

The Windows of the Soul

How much of the inner self is revealed through the eyes, would form a chapter in metaphysics that few could afford to disregard. Criminal instincts and all of the primeval emotions may be betrayed into the revelation of character through the eyes. How true it is that we cannot mask our natures altogether, for the tell-tale eyes cannot be reckoned upon—they will disclose in unguarded moments the whole scheme of the personality—intimately, absolutely and undeniably.

The Delicate Mechanism

Have you ever observed the delicate mechanism of the eye as it is revealed in those imitations made in papier-maché, the eyeball held suspended in the socket and supported by strong muscles, the wonderful arrangement of the natural lenses? What a study in the development of the suitable means to an end it is! We do not appreciate that the simple act of lifting the eyelid after sleep involves the setting in motion of an innumerable quantity of muscles and nerves and refracting agencies that act and react upon each other and finally affect every portion of the body.

Bad for the Eyes

Heat and light rays are bad for the eyes—that is, heat should never be faced by the eyes and the same is true of light. Rays striking what your eyes see and rebounding into them are manifestly deleterious. Shaded light in front of you or above you is especially bad. Light possesses chemical rays, as well as heat, and neither brain nor eyes were intended to be taxed by them. Light and heat should both come from behind the individual. Hot water is not recommended for the eyes, although cold is. Its effect is not only alleviating but distinctly tonic, reviving the afflicted or wasted tissues and absorbing the poisons that may have accomplished the mischief. So many of the eye-lotions recommended by specialists are dangerous poisons and should be carefully avoided. Because they produce no disagreeable sensations at the time of applying them, they are considered harmless, but instead they are insidious and dangerous elements to be brought into intimate contact with the delicate membranes of the eye, and too often this is only realized when the trouble is at hand.

Common Sense

Common sense is the principle upon which the care of the eyes is based. Unfortunately, there is not enough of this commodity in the world to go around, and that is why so much suffering results—simply because the victims get frantic, and rush hither and thither seeking the first remedy that promises them help, never questioning whether it is or is not the sensible thing to do. Inflamed eyes are especially disagreeable features to overcome, besides being disfiguring, and it is so easy to do the wrong thing for inflammation.

The Things of Habit

Habit has so much to do in the slavery of eyeglasses that it is well to remove them from the eyes whenever the opportunity occurs. There will be many such chances in the course of a day, and they should not be missed. Never get into the habit of wearing them, day in, day out, for the eye soon becomes accustomed to that sort of false support and the muscles, through inaction, lose their functions. Therefore do not enslave your eyes any more than is absolutely necessary. If you are near or far-sighted or your sight is defective from any other cause, do not let pride or vanity deter you from procuring well-fitting glasses as soon as convenient, but on the other hand, do not allow yourself to don spectacles of any sort until the actual necessity occurs. Your friends may say to you that it is "About time you were wearing glasses," but never mind their croakings if your eyes have given you no trouble, as yet. Do not, however, disregard the first warning notes. Go quickly and often for examination, for your eyes are your most precious possession and you cannot afford to squander their value. The millionaire who is blind would give all of his wealth only to see again.

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EYE CUSHION CO.
25 Winter Street
BOSTON, MASS.

SEASONABLE FROCKS FOR LITTLE FOLK

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

No. 1667. Boys' Russian Suit in "old bleach" linen; consisting of knickerbockers and blouse, and worn with a brown belt and a silk tie to match. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1953-1954. Misses Dress of red and white checked lawn worn over a guimpe of white batiste. The waist, No. 1953, fastens on the shoulders. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1954, is a four-gored model with box-plaits at the centre-front and back. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

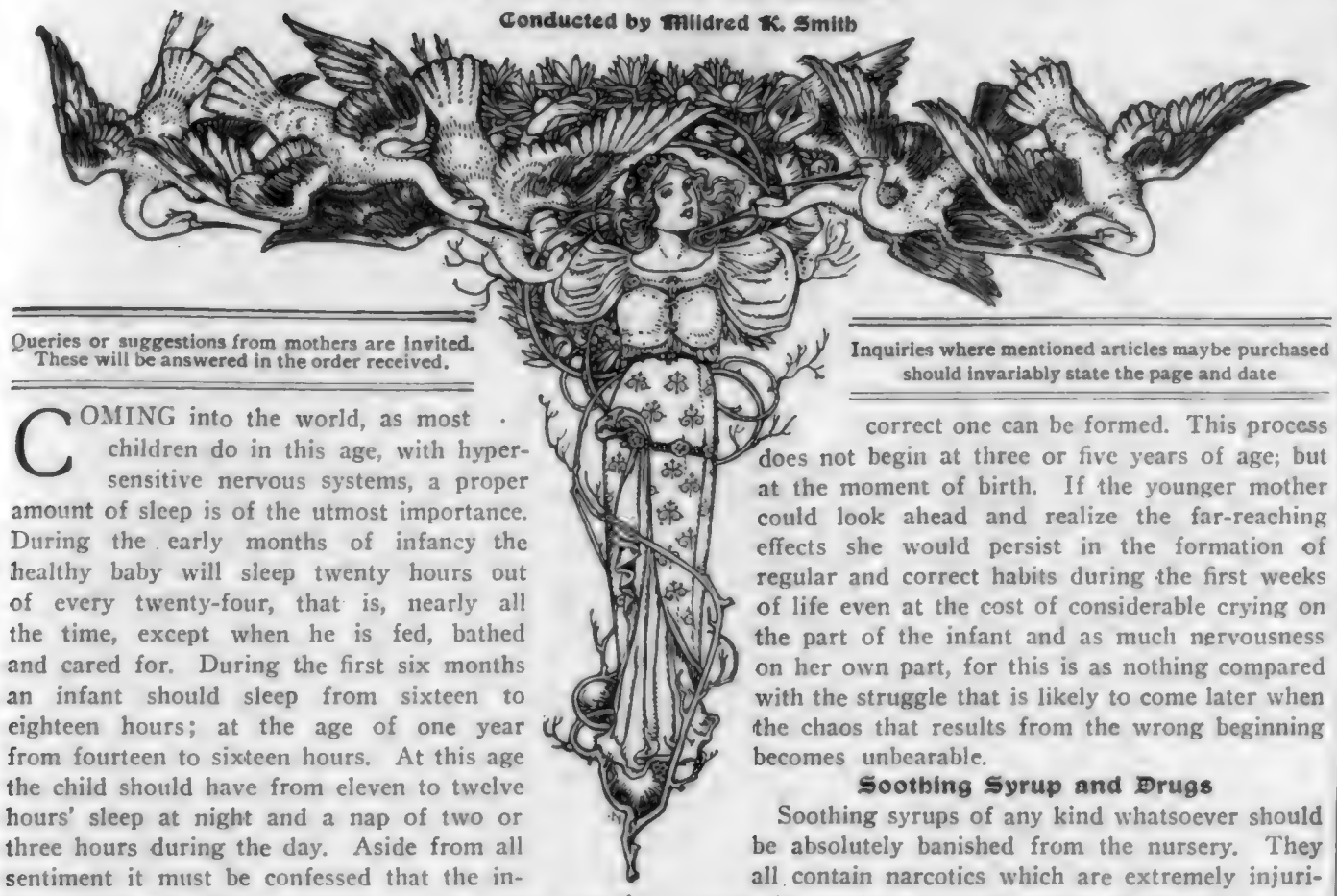
The costume, size 14, requires 6½ yards of 32-inch material and 2 yards of 36-inch lawn for the guimpe.

No. 2024. Girls' Guimpe Dress in old-rose linen trimmed with embroidery insertion. Made with a circular skirt and cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. For the guimpe it will require 2¼ yards of 36-inch muslin and 2½ yards of embroidery insertion for the dress. The model would be dainty in chambray or Persian lawn. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2091. Child's Dress of sheer white batiste trimmed with French hand embroidery. The model is suitable to wear with or without a guimpe, and will make up prettily in pink, blue or light green, plain or embroidered batiste. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 4 yards of 27-inch wide material, with 7 yards of insertion and 5½ yards of edging for the ruffle. Price, 15 cents.

In Motherland

Conducted by Mildred K. Smith



Queries or suggestions from mothers are invited. These will be answered in the order received.

Inquiries where mentioned articles maybe purchased should invariably state the page and date

COMING into the world, as most children do in this age, with hypersensitive nervous systems, a proper amount of sleep is of the utmost importance. During the early months of infancy the healthy baby will sleep twenty hours out of every twenty-four, that is, nearly all the time, except when he is fed, bathed and cared for. During the first six months an infant should sleep from sixteen to eighteen hours; at the age of one year from fourteen to sixteen hours. At this age the child should have from eleven to twelve hours' sleep at night and a nap of two or three hours during the day. Aside from all sentiment it must be confessed that the infant, although very precious, is a very prosaic little animal, and as such he should be treated. It is a great mistake to excite him by constant chatter and the attempt to elicit some sign of intelligence from him. His animal needs being attended to, he should be carefully protected from other disturbances.

It is never necessary to rock a baby to sleep or to walk the floor with him. He came into the world utterly ignorant of these processes and will know nothing of them unless you teach him. The habit of sucking on a rubber nipple or depending upon the bottle to aid him in going to sleep should also be avoided. It should not be understood by this that the mother is to be denied the satisfaction of rocking or fondling her child, but that this should be part of the exercise he requires and not a method of going to sleep, for there may be times when on account of ill-health or pressing duties the mother cannot rock the child and the result is a trying ordeal for both mother and baby. In this, as in the formation of all habits, we should consider not the momentary pleasure of the child, but should endeavor to form such habits as will add to his happiness.

Crying

"An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
With no language but a cry."

In these lines Tennyson seems to have grasped the situation. You may be quite sure that if the child ceases to cry when the light is lighted, he is not suffering from the colic. It is quite natural that a young infant should cry from fifteen to thirty minutes daily, but if he cries excessively there is usually something wrong and the cause should be sought. The act of crying gives the lungs their only exercise during early infancy. An undue amount of crying may be caused by some disturbance of digestion or nutrition, by uncomfortable clothing, by lying too long in one position, or the child may be wet, or over-tired. Fatigue is perhaps oftener than we realize a cause of crying in young infants. Again crying may become simply a habit. No matter what the cause may be, walking the floor with the baby will not benefit him, though it may be an outlet for the nerves of the parent. Every child has a right to happy childhood, but this cannot be secured by teaching him in the early weeks of infancy that he can get attention by crying for it.

Habit

"Sow an act and you reap a habit, sow a habit and you reap a character, sow a character and you reap a destiny." Upon conformity to law and order, upon bringing the individual into harmony with his surroundings will depend character and happiness for all time. It is easier to form the correct habit in the beginning than later, when a wrong habit must be overcome before the correct one can be formed. This process does not begin at three or five years of age; but at the moment of birth. If the younger mother could look ahead and realize the far-reaching effects she would persist in the formation of regular and correct habits during the first weeks of life even at the cost of considerable crying on the part of the infant and as much nervousness on her own part, for this is as nothing compared with the struggle that is likely to come later when the chaos that results from the wrong beginning becomes unbearable.

Soothing Syrup and Drugs

Soothing syrups of any kind whatsoever should be absolutely banished from the nursery. They all contain narcotics which are extremely injurious to the sensitive nervous system of the child, interfere with the mental development, and, if excessively used, may lay the foundation for drug habits later in life. The fact that there are no harmless soothing syrups on the market cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The tendency of physicians who have made a special study of children is to give fewer and fewer drugs and the custom of those caring for young infants of giving drugs on their own responsibility is to be deplored. Even the so-called harmless remedies, catnip tea, a few drops of brandy, castor oil, etc., are much abused. Hot sterilized water or hot external applications and massage are just as effective as teas for colic and are far less injurious. We should constantly bear in mind the delicacy of the digestive organs of a young infant and it will become evident that the effect of drugs will often be more harmful to health than some slight or supposed ailment for which the drug is given. For instance, the habitual use of castor oil fixes the habit of constipation and nature refuses to perform this function unaided. Patent cough medicines so frequently and recklessly administered so derange the stomach that they do more harm than the cold for which they have been given. Brandy, whiskey and all alcoholic stimulants are drugs and should not be administered to an infant unless under the direction of a competent physician. Colic and other minor derangements of digestion should be regulated by proper diet, the use of drugs being left entirely to the physician. It is quite possible to bring a child through the early years of life in perfect health without the use of drugs.

Maternity Outfits

The outfits which are now obtainable have robbed confinement of many of its possible discomforts and simplified the problem of maternity to a great extent, by not only assisting the expectant mother through the trying ordeal, but relieving any possible uneasiness on the infant's part. Nowadays the sensible woman meets the crucial emergency with every little detail absolutely anticipated, and there is nothing left to chance or grandmothers. The outfits prepared for this crucial period are made under the personal supervision of an experienced trained nurse, and include everything that could possibly be needed in anticipation of the event—sixteen different items, and all of them of primary importance and value in confinement. Among these items are enumerated the new absorptive pads and napkins, than which there is nothing more cleanly and satisfactory. The perfect cleanliness obtained by the fact that everything in this outfit is completely aseptic and deodorized cannot fail to be appreciated by the mother-to-be.

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COMFORT NAPKINS, soft, cool, and comfortable, 60c doz., prepaid. Specially recommended by physicians and nurses.

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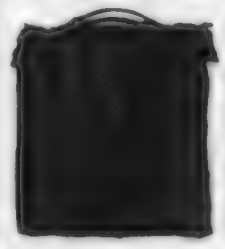

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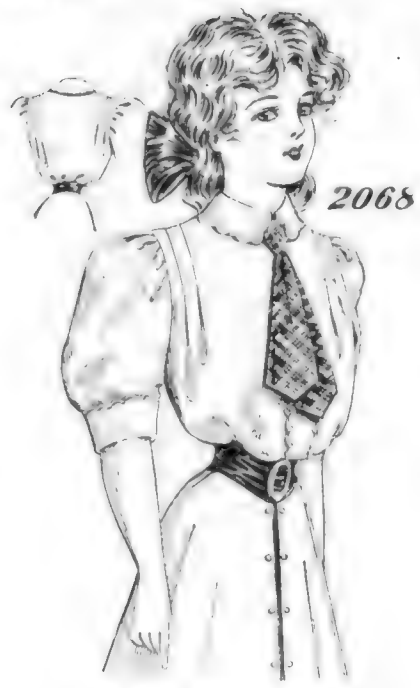
Summer Fashions for Misses and Children



No. 2068. Misses' Shirt-waist

No. 2068. Misses' Shirt-waist in plain white linen, with the low collar and turn-back cuffs of lavender linen button-holed around the edges in white embroidery cotton. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 2¾ yards of 30-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

No. 2053. Girl's Guimpe Dress

No. 2069. Misses' Skirt, in five gores, having an inverted plait in the centre-front and two inverted plaits at the centre-back, ornamented with three bias folds. The model is an excellent one for linen or serge. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 4½ yards of 42-inch material, with 1½ yards extra of the same width for folds. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2069. Misses' Skirt

No. 2057. Boy's Russian Suit

No. 2057. Little Boys' Russian Blouse Suit, in linen, chambray or duck, stitched in white. Consisting of blouse and knickerbockers. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 4¼ yards of 32-inch material, or 3 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2052. Girls' Guimpe Dress in lawn or batiste, closing on the left side of the front. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 4¼ yards of 27-inch or 3¾ yards of 42-inch material, with 1½ yards extra of 36-inch material and 1 yard of 18-inch allover for the guimpe. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2051. Misses' Princess Dress in organdie. The low neck and sleeves ornamented with lace. The dress is made with tucks and

No. 2052. Girls' Guimpe Dress

shirred into the figure at the waist line. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 13 yards of 32-inch or 8¼ yards of 44-inch material, with ¾-yard of 18-inch allover lace for the neck and sleeves. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2053. Girls' Guimpe Dress made with a straight gathered skirt and ornamented around the square neck and sleeves with lace insertion. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material with 3¾ yards of insertion. The guimpe requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material and ½ yard of allover embroidery. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2058 Child's Yoke Dress

No. 2056. Child's Square Yoke Dress with short sleeves. The yoke and sleeve bands of allover French embroidery. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 3¼ yards of 32-inch mate-

No. 2051. Misses' Princess Dress

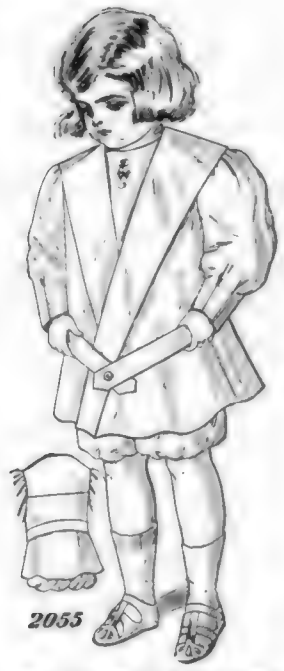
rial with ½ yard of allover embroidery. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2058. Child's Yoke Dress with neck and short sleeves. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size

No. 2056. Child's Square Yoke Dress

8 requires 4¼ yards of 27-inch or 2¾ yards of 42-inch material, with ½ yard of allover embroidery for guimpe. Price, 15 cents.

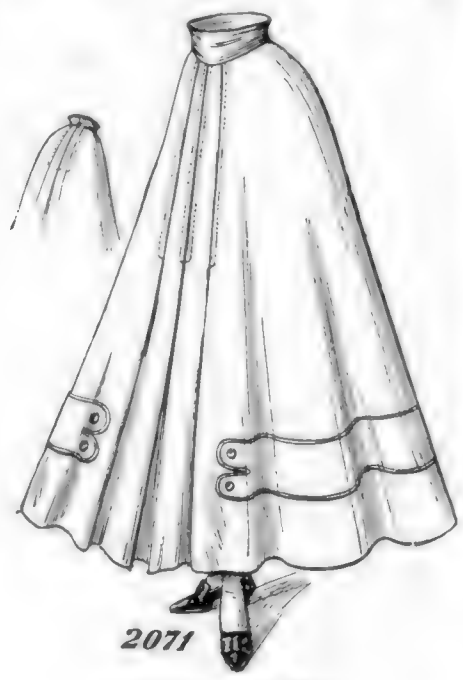
No. 2055. Boys' Russian Blouse



No. 2055. Boy's Russian Suit

Suit, consisting of a blouse and knickerbockers. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 4½ yards of 27-inch or 3 yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2071. Misses' Four-gored Skirt, having plaited front and back gore and circular sides. Cut in



No. 2071. Misses' Skirt

sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 4¼ yards of 46-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Misses' Semi-fitted Double-breasted Jacket, with notched collar and plain tailored sleeves. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 2¼ yards of 46-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2070. Misses' Jacket

Mother Talk

Children's Clothes and the Management of My Household

By Mrs. Jane R. Holmes

... only articles I buy ready-... for the children are boots and ... hats, coats, gloves, stockings, ... the boys' suits. Underwear, ... pinafores are entirely of ... manufacture. I also make my ... blouses, and my servant's morn... aprons. Of course I have a ma...

...My own clothes have to be thought ... last of all. I manage to dress ...ently on whatever I have left, ...osing all my gowns, as Mrs. Primrose chose her wedding one, ...r durability rather than display. I am able to get a very nice-looking gown under $10.00; a $5.00 hat lasts me two seasons, and I make a point of buying good boots and gloves, which last and look nice for a long time.

My servant rises at six, and is downstairs twenty minutes later; she lights the fire, opens the windows, attends to the front door and path, cleans the dining-room, in Winter sees to the grates, and is ready by or before seven to prepare breakfast.

I rise at seven, and am occupied until eight with my own and the children's dressing, though the two little girls can very nearly dress themselves. At eight they have breakfast—oatmeal, and bread and milk, on alternate mornings, with farina on Sunday, for a treat. The baby, who has to be fed, always has farina for breakfast and supper, and rolls and milk for dinner. The others feed themselves very nicely.

Having fed the baby, I prepare our breakfast, the servant having had hers at seven. Ours is over by nine; my husband goes to his office, and I have an hour for house-work before taking the children to the park, which opens at ten. At this time I go through the house to see that everything is in its place, leave the orders for the marketing, do my lamps, and, if necessary, a little gardening, and put aside any sewing or repairs for the day.

At ten we go out until 11.45. In the Summer I take my darning, knitting, or some easily handled sewing with me, or, perhaps, a book or paper. In Winter we must keep on the move. At 11.45 we return, and the children have biscuits and milk, or, in Winter cocoa, and then the two little ones go to bed, and sleep until dinner-time, while the little girls either play together, sew, or "help mother," their favorite occupation, though on hot days, or in the event of being allowed to stay up and have tea with father, they, too, frequently take a nap.

I am now free to do whatever else is necessary about the house, to see to the cooking, or to go out. This I do once a week, making it a rule to fit all my shopping into the one morning.

At a quarter to two we dress for dinner, which is served at two o'clock. The servant is ready at or before half-past three to take the children for their afternoon walk, which lasts until five. In Winter this is shortened or altogether omitted, except on very bright days, and they spend the time in the nursery or dining-room playing games. The servant is a famous dolls' dress-maker, and turns out quite Parisian garments from the most unpromising scraps.

My own afternoon is usually spent in sewing or mending, sometimes in writing, and more rarely in paying or receiving calls. But I make a rule of leaving the children with the girl, of whom they are very fond, and letting them all consider me out.

At five the children have supper, and the servant her tea. Unless I am out of the house, I always sit with them at this time.

Six o'clock is tub-time, and one after another in they go for a splash, and then off to their respective beds. From about a quarter to seven, when the last pig-tail is finished off with its bow, until seven the next morning, no sound is heard; they all sleep the full twelve hours, and are the better for it.

I invariably bathe them myself and see that their teeth are properly brushed. We have no rebellion against the tyranny of the tooth-brush here, even the boy of two-and-a-half would consider himself insulted if he were asked to go to bed with teeth unbrushed.

My husband returns to tea at seven, and after that we are free to read, write, work, practise, play chess.

This is my servant's schedule of each morning's work:

Monday—Two bedrooms; overlook table linen; hall and stairs.

Tuesday—Washing; the nursery cleaned.

Wednesday—Wash flannels; hall and stairs; bathroom; study.

Thursday—The parlor.

Friday—Dining-room; hall.

Saturday—Kitchen; wash kitchen cloths; hall and stairs. Alternate weeks her own room, and the kitchen cupboards.

Of course the girl is only able to get through so much on account of having practically nothing to do with the preparation of dinner. The beds are made at 11.30, as we believe a long airing is best. She changes into her black dress at half-past one.

The work of the evening (i. e., after the children go up) is as follows:

Monday—Wash colored things, and prepare washing.

Tuesday—Ironing, in which I help.

Wednesday—Ironing.

Thursday—Free.

Friday—Flues cleaned, and range black-leaded.

For the Newest Fashions and Dress-making Instructions see The Pictorial Review Catalogue, Containing Over 1000 Designs. Mailed to any address on receipt of 20 cents.

For Health, Strength and Endurance

As a food, rice has a world-wide reputation. To its purity, wholesomeness and goodness have been added a delicate flavor and a dainty crispness never realized before. That new and wonderful process, known as "puffing," thoroughly cooks the rice and expands each kernel to many times its normal size.

Quaker Rice

(Puffed)

is the wholesome, healthful rice grain transformed into the most dainty, delicious, appetizing cereal you have ever tasted. Served with milk, cream and a little sugar, after being heated a minute in a hot oven, it is equally tempting to children and to grown-ups, and is as good for one as it is for the other.

Quaker Rice has a charm of daintiness and deliciousness that is only equaled by its healthfulness and wholesomeness. The more you eat of it, the more you will want to eat, and no matter how much you eat, it will agree with you perfectly.

Quaker Rice makes many delightful confections, recipes for which will be found on each package. Quaker Rice Candy and Quaker Rice Brittle, etc., will give untold pleasure to the children, and can be easily and quickly made in your own home at trifling cost.

Quaker Rice is sold by grocers everywhere at 10 cents the package.

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WHITE SKIN IN SPITE OF SUMMER'S SUN

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RIKER'S VIOLET CERATE

It feeds the skin and heals and soothes the redness, roughness and sunburn; removes freckles and blemishes. It gives a velvety softness to the skin; is laden with the refreshing odor of violets.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS

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Write or call for our free booklet, "A Beauty Builder," which gives full illustrated directions for massaging the face, neck and bust.

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QUICKLY CURED BY USING

DR. WHITEHALL'S MEGRIMINE

Write for a trial box—we send it without cost. If you suffer from headache or neuralgia, Megrimine is a necessity—the most reliable remedy on the market. Cures any headache in thirty minutes. After one trial you will never be without it. Twenty years of success places Megrimine at the head of all remedies for painful nervous troubles. For sale by all druggists, or address

The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 307 N. Main Street, South Bend, Ind.

Juvenile Models

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 7.

No. 1564. Girls' Dress in light blue organdie, with yoke and front panel of white embroidered batiste and trimmed with an inch-wide insertion of embroidery in white. Cut in sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material, 1¼ yards of batiste and 8 yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1859. Misses' Dress in old-rose chambray, trimmed with white linen and narrow straps of its own material. The plastron and cuffs of heavy Torchon lace. The skirt of this stylish frock is in eleven gores, alternately box-plaited and gathered. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 6¾ yards of 36-inch material, 1¾ yards of 21-inch white linen, and ½ yard of 18-inch allover lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2092. Child's Dress in white Persian lawn, trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace and worn with a colored silk sash or a simple belt of its own material. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires about 3 yards of 32-inch lawn and 4¾ yards of lace edging. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2093. Girls' One-piece Dress in buff linen, trimmed with embroidery and worn over a guimpe of thin white batiste. The model may be worn without a guimpe, if desired, and will make up well in chambray, piqué or duck, as well as lawn or muslin. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires about 3½ yards of 36-inch linen, 1¾ yards of batiste for guimpe, and 4 yards of embroidery. Price, 15 cents.

ıc Garden Beautiful

By J. B. C.

THE lawn should never be cut up into flower beds or so planted as to destroy ı lea of breadth and greenery, h constitutes its principal rm. The sides of the lawn, ever, may well be chosen as ıtions for fine specimen plants, ı as a datura with great white upet-shaped blossoms; a tree ony, which gives a magnificent w of color when in bloom; or a up of rhododendrons of the hy- d class which contains so many e varieties.

Flowering shrubs of many beau- ful varieties are advised rather an stiff euonymus, box, conifers, rivet, yews and other non-blos- ming plants, which too often fill ır gardens; climbers might be ed in profusion, not only on the ouse, but also to wreathe arches, ergolas, etc., with flowers; but these must be carefully placed in uitable positions.

Not only will the real garden reflect nature, and also the individual taste of its possessor, but it will contain many plants which suit its position, aspect, and soil, and consequently do well in it; the stereotyped effect of scarlet geranium, blue lobelia, and pyrethrums will not content its owner who will study the many beautiful aspects of vegetation which are possible in a garden during the seasons. The present is the best time to pause and do this; for Nature is now in the full glory of Summer, the delicate tints of Spring are past, and the wealth of rich coloring which Autumn brings will soon be here. The first consideration should be to suit the garden to the style of the house.

THE CARE OF THE LAWN

There is no way to procure a beautiful velvet sward in either town or country except by the utmost vigilance. Nothing kills weeds—they will grow in spite of you, but they can be constantly removed. Dandelions show remarkable fecundity, and should be cut out at the first appearance.

Do not buy a cheap lawn-mower; the best is a cheap investment, and if kept sharpened pays for itself in good service. It must be oiled constantly. If the mower is run over the lawn once every week, it will not be necessary to rake after it, for this only tears the roots and the clippings are good for the grass.

WEEDING THE GARDEN

There is no good method of ridding the garden of weeds except to do it yourself. Go out with a trowel and your old cut-finger gloves, after a rain, and start to work. You can do wonders in an hour. If you employ a boy he will show no discrimination, but will pull up your choicest young plants with the weeds. Do it in the early morning or after sundown. If done systematically, every fortnight, the garden will be kept entirely free.

The Picnic Hamper

In Vacation Days

By Pearl Howard Campbell

IS there anywhere a child or a grown person witha child's heart who does not love to drop the dull routine of indoor life and go picnicking ocasionally? No matter how simple the meal it becomes a feast fit for a king when eaten under the trees or along the river bank. With the coming of vacation days the demands upon the housekeeper for picnic lunches are apt to be pretty frequent. Sometimes it is just a little puzzling to know best what to prepare and how to pack it, so the following suggestions may not be amiss.

That much depends upon the appearance of the luncheon, everyone who has ever helped unpack a basket that has been thrown together haphazard will admit. All elaborate dishes should be left at home unless they can be packed to stand rough handling.

For a basket, a rattan telescope is perhaps the most satisfactory, unless one is fortunate enough to possess a picnic hamper. The "scopes" have the advantage of being light, compact and durable, three very imp rtant items. Beside the basket for the lunch. it is well to provide another for the towels, paper napkins and the necessary utensils.

The telescope should be lined throughout with fresh white paper and every article put into it, wrapped up by itself. The waxed paper with which wafer boxes are lined is excellent for this purpose. Candy boxes make convenient receptacles for the smaller articles and should always be saved. Plenty of paper napkins, a towel or two, some paper plates, such as bakers use for pies, together with a few drinking cups, a sharp knife and a pail for lemonade, should find a place in the utensil basket.

In preparing the luncheon usually the first thing to be considered is the meat. Chicken in some form or other is always a prime favorite. Pressed chicken is especially nice because it packs so well. Most housekeepers have their own ideas about the proper way to prepare this dainty, but there may be a few to whom the receipt given below is new:

PRESSED CHICKEN

Old fowls are preferable because they contain more gelatin than younger ones. Boil them in salted water until the meat drops from the bones. Remove from the kettle, mix the light and dark meat together and chop, not too fine. Season with salt, pepper and a little sage. Chopped parsley may be added, if liked. Put one tablespoonful of gelatin into the broth and when it is well dissolved stir in one cupful of cream, beaten until stiff. Mix thoroughly with the chicken, pack it in an earthen dish and lay a heavy weight on the top.

When the luncheon has to be prepared the same day, veal loaf is an excellent substitute:

VEAL LOAF

Add to 3½ lbs. of chopped veal, 3 well-beaten eggs, 4 milk crackers rolled, 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of cream, 1 teaspoonful of black pepper, 1 teaspoonful of sage and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Mix thoroughly and bake 1½ hours in a moderate oven. The chicken and veal may be sliced and packed in boxes or carried in the dishes in which they are prepared. Next in importance come the

SANDWICHES

Nobody ever heard of a picnic where there were too many. When the old-time favorites have been made and packed, try some of cottage cheese. Cut and butter slices of Graham bread. Then rub the cottage cheese to a smooth paste, press it through a sieve, add 1 tablespoonful of melted butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt and 1 tablespoonful of thick cream. Spread evenly over the slices and press them together. Flakes of canned salmon, seasoned with salt and pepper and laid between slices of white bread, are delicious. Fresh white fish, like bass or pickerel, may be seasoned, moistened with mayonnaise or white sauce and used in place of the salmon. Pressed chicken cut in very thin slices makes a good filling. Dill sandwiches are made by laying slices of meat on buttered bread and then adding a thin layer of Dill pickles. If fruit sandwiches are desired, try spreading fig paste, such as you make for layer cakes, on wafers and then pressing two together. These "figlets" are sure to be popular with the children.

EGGS

Nobody in planning for a picnic should ever forget the hard-boiled eggs or the deviled ones that are so much more satisfactory. Then it will not matter if the salt and pepper are left behind.

SALAD

However complete the dinner, it will never do to forget the salad. The more elaborate ones, of course, are out of the question, but as fruit salad improves by standing, it may properly be added to the menu. Try this receipt: 6 medium-sized apples cut in dice, 1 bunch of celery (chopped), 1 cupful of English walnuts, 1 cupful of white grapes cut and seeded, 1 cupful of seeded raisins. Mix thoroughly and pour over it a mayonnaise dressing.

CHOCOLATE COOKIES

It is so difficult to pack cake and have it look inviting at the end of the journey that it is much better to substitute cookies or small cakes. These chocolate cookies are very tempting.

To make them, beat ½ of a cupful of melted butter and 1 cupful of sugar together, then add 1 egg, ½ of a cupful of sweet milk, 3 squares of melted chocolate, 1½ cupfuls of flour, ½ teaspoonful of soda, 1½ cupfuls of raisins and nuts, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Drop a dessert spoonful for each cookie.

CINNAMON DROPS

1 egg.
1 cupful of sugar.
1 cupful of molasses.
½ cupful of butter.
1 cupful of water.
2 teaspoonfuls of cinnamon.
1 heaping teaspoonful of soda.
5 cupfuls of flour.

Bake in gem pans. These cakes will keep moist for a long time and are nice with coffee.

A Beach Party

BY A. B. FOX.

A beach party should be an informal affair. Sensible clothing that will not suffer from contact with the sand should be worn by the children. Pails and shovels should be provided, so that the tots can dig wells and build forts to their hearts' content. Hunting for shells will also make the time pass pleasantly. To hold these pretty treasures of the sea, each child should be presented with a dainty basket. A race on the sands may be proposed. The distance should be marked out, (not too long) and the start superintended by some older person. A prize could be given to the swiftest runner.

An oven can be improvised in some sheltered spot, and corn on the ear, potatoes and clams roasted. There may be, besides, sandwiches, cold meats, cakes, fruit and ice-cream

A jolly affair for "grown ups" would be a moonlight party on the beach. A night on which the moon is full should be chosen. Hot coffee could be served by building a fire on the sands, and brewing the delicious beverage on the spot. Sandwiches and cakes should also be served. Each of the guests, in turn, should be required to relate a story as weird and thrilling as possible. A prize could be given for the best told tale.

The Passing Summer

Dust that spreads the country roads
With velvet for the passers-by,
Flies that sting like poisoned goads—
That's July!
Peaches glow to tempt the bees,
Honeysuckle—butterfly,
Gossamer blows in the breeze—
August's nigh!

N. C.

"GO TO SLEEP QUICKLY, LIKE A GOOD BOY."

Phil's Excursion

A Story for Children

By H. W.

EMILY, the nurse, had just put out the gas and gone downstairs, after tucking Phil up in his little white bed, with her usual injunction "to go to sleep quickly, like a good boy."

But Phil didn't feel like going to sleep. He was troubled about something, and lay there with wide-open eyes, wishing—*oh,* so much!—that instead of being just a little seven-year-old boy, who had to go to bed at half-past six, he was a grown-up man, able to understand things and help people.

For mumsy—his own dearest mumsy—was unhappy. She *must* be, because when she came up to the night nursery to give him his good-night kiss Phil felt something wet on his cheek after she had gone, and he felt sure it was a tear. Then he heard her talking to Emily in the next room about daddy having lost all his money in the city, and how dreadfully worried they both were, and something about "stocks" and "shares" that Phil didn't understand.

He wanted *so* badly to ask mumsy all about it, but she was gone before he could call her back, and the little pink-pajamaed figure turned over and sighed heavily.

How had daddy lost his money? That was what Phil puzzled over; for if it had been stolen mother would have said so, and men didn't have purses to lose like mothers and nurses.

No; daddy must either have had a hole in his pocket and lost the money that way, or else dropped it out of his hand, and it rolled away into the gutter and couldn't be found again, like Emily's dime had done when she had dropped it on their way to church last Sunday.

"Oh, dear, I *wish* I could do someting!" sighed the little fellow, as he went over it all in his mind, and felt so *very* sorry for daddy. Perhaps mother wouldn't be able to buy *any* more pretty dresses now, and they would have to sell all their nice things, and——. Then suddenly a brilliant idea struck him, and he sat up in bed and nearly clapped his hands with delight at the thought: *he* himself would go and look for the lost money! He had often been to the city in a trolley-car with mumsy to bring daddy home from the office, and felt sure he could find his way all right; for, of course, daddy must have dropped the money in one of the big streets near his office, and that was where Phil determined he would search and search till he found it. After making up his mind to start on his quest first thing next morning, he turned over and fell asleep.

It was nearly eight o'clock when Emily came in to dress him next morning; for Phil had slept late after lying awake so long the night before, so of course it was no use starting for the city until after breakfast.

Mumsy and daddy had already had theirs and gone off to see a lawyer, whatever that was, and wouldn't be back till the afternoon, Emily said.

"*How* s'prised they'll be when they come home, to find all the money spread out on the dining-room table!" said Phil gleefully to himself. "For of *course* I'll be able to find it!"

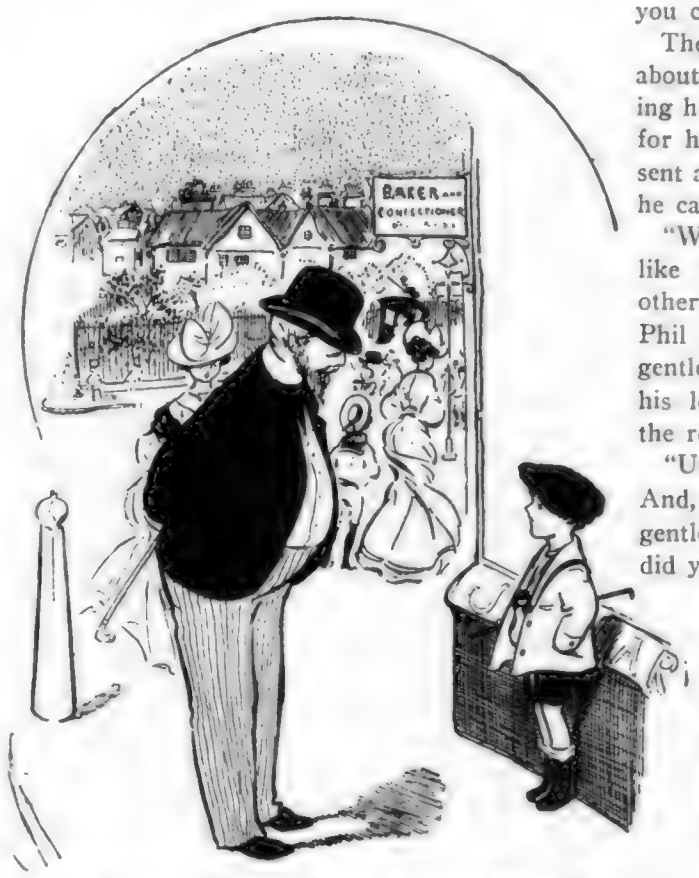
Directly Emily had left the room Phil got out his coat and hat, put them on, and, going quietly downstairs, slipped out of the house unnoticed by anyone.

Off he went at a brisk trot, and was soon in the big, busy streets which he thought led to the city. It certainly seemed much farther to Phil than he had thought, but he went manfully on, up one street and down another, feeling thankful that there were friendly policemen at the big crossings to take people safely across the road; "for the automobiles and carriages and cabs would *never* stop for a little boy like me," he thought to himself. It certainly *did* seem a little strange being out all alone in the streets; and the roar of the traffic, as he at last reached one of the main thoroughfares, with the general hurrying and scurrying of everybody, was somewhat alarming.

"But I *must* find daddy's money," said the little boy to himself. And, in spite of the jostling and pushing of the passers-by, he walked along on the edge of the pavement, his eyes fixed on the ground, intently peering into every nook and crevice of the gutter for glint of the money daddy had lost.

"Please have you picked up any money lying in the road, 'cause daddy's lost his?" was the question he ventured to ask one or two people as they hurried past; but he soon gave it up, for he found that they either laughed quite rudely in his face, or else shook their heads and told him to "go home to mother!"

"No one cares about poor daddy losing all his money 'cept mumsy and me," he thought sadly, as he wandered on and on, getting very tired and very hungry and very dispirited; for he hadn't found even *one* penny of daddy's lost money yet, and he couldn't—no, he *couldn't* go home without it!



"OH, PLEASE, HAVE YOU SEEN ANY MONEY LYING IN THE ROAD?"

The big clocks struck three, and still the small figure in its reefer-coat and Tam trudged wearily along. Just as he passed a big confectioner's shop, which reminded him that he was very hungry, Phil felt someone touch his shoulder, and a voice said:

"Hello, my little man! Why, you were wandering up and down here when I passed two hours ago! Got lost—eh?"

Turning quickly round, Phil saw a white-haired, kind-looking old gentleman standing beside him, and, feeling that he had found a friend at last, the small boy said earnestly:

"Oh, please, *have* you seen any money lying in the road? 'Cause daddy's lost his in the city, and I've come to look for it. But—but I can't find it anywhere," he added, with a suspicious quiver in his voice.

"Bless me!" ejaculated the old gentleman. "So you've come to look for your daddy's lost money! And pray where did he lose it?"

"I don't know," answered Phil, sorrowfully; "but I heard mother say daddy had lost it in the city, and then she said somefing I couldn't understand about 'stocks' and 'shares'!"

"Ah!" said the old gentleman slowly, while a look of understanding passed over his face. "And do they know at home that you've come all this way alone?"

"Oh, no!" cried Phil hastily. "You see, I wanted to find the money all by myself, and take it home as a s'prise for them!"

After clearing his throat with a great deal of noise, the old gentleman asked Phil what his name was, and where he lived.

"My name's Phil Easton, same as daddy's, and we live at No. 16 Montague Terrace."

"Easton!" ejaculated the old gentleman in astonishment. "Easton! Bless me!" And before Phil could utter another word he had been pushed into a hansom and was driving home beside the old gentleman.

"I know your father," he said excitedly, "for you are the very image of him; and I think I can help him to find the money he's lost—in the city. That's why I want you to take me to him at once!"

"You know my daddy!" exclaimed Phil in astonishment. "But, *oh,* how glad mumsy'll be if you can find daddy's lost pennies!"

They arrived home, to find everyone distracted about Phil's disappearance. Emily was wringing her hands in despair, daddy just off to search for him, and mumsy writing out telegrams to be sent all over New York. But, *oh,* the relief when he came running into the house safe and sound!

"Where have you been? What did you go off like that for?" followed one question on the other, as everybody hugged him in turn. But all Phil could do was to say breathlessly: "My old gentleman—he's come to tell daddy where to find his lost money!" And the stranger came into the room.

"Uncle!" exclaimed daddy, in astonishment. And, rushing forward, he seized hold of the old gentleman's hand, and cried delightedly: "*How* did you *ever* come here?"

"Found *him* wandering about in the Park and knew as soon as I heard his name that he was your son."

Phil was very mystified when daddy told him that the old gentleman was his great-uncle, just returned from ten years in India, who had been hunting high and low for his favorite nephew.

"And now *I* mean to help daddy find his money," said the old gentleman, "so you run off with mother while we talk."

Home Dressmaking

By Mdlle. Pratique

Any inquiries concerning suitable materials for making these garments should be addressed to Mdlle. Pratique, care of the PICTORIAL REVIEW, stating the page and date.

MAKING THE SUN-BURST SKIRT

The sun-burst skirt is cut in eight gores, each gore measuring twenty-seven inches across, at its widest point, therefore the skirt will cut to better advantage on materials of 27 or 54 inch width than that of any other. In making the skirt of cloth, or any woolen or linen goods, the

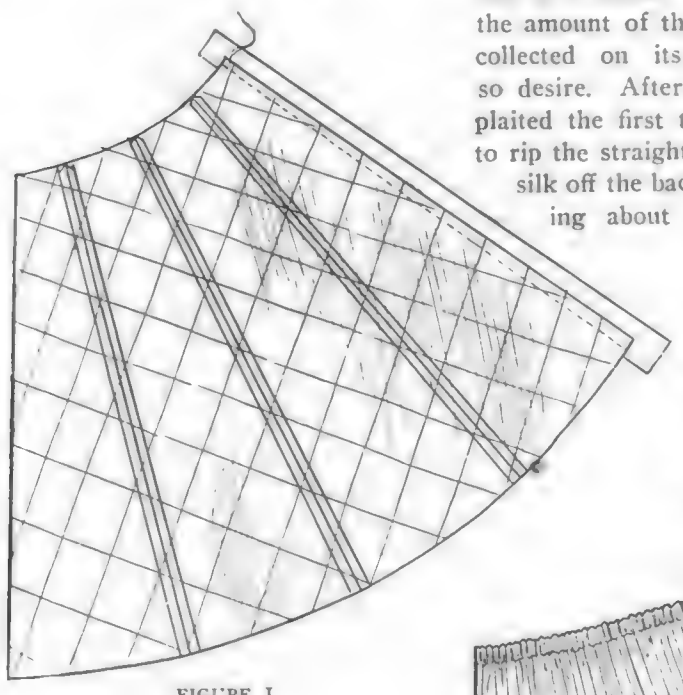


FIGURE 1

material must be sponged and shrunk before the pattern is cut out, otherwise the material will shrink in the plaiting, and will not hang correctly after the skirt is made up. Unless these directions are carefully followed we will not be responsible for its appearance when finished. In cutting the skirt care must be taken to place the pattern with the large perforated "O's" on a lengthwise thread of the material, as otherwise the gores will be crooked. There is a seam directly in the centre front of the pattern as well as in the centre back. After each gore has been cut out, and sewn together, with the exception of the back gore, which is left open, the seams must be pressed open and bound on each side with silk tape binding, which can be bought by the piece. A straight piece of muslin or silk an inch or so wide must then be basted along each side of the back seam, as shown in the illustration of Figure I.

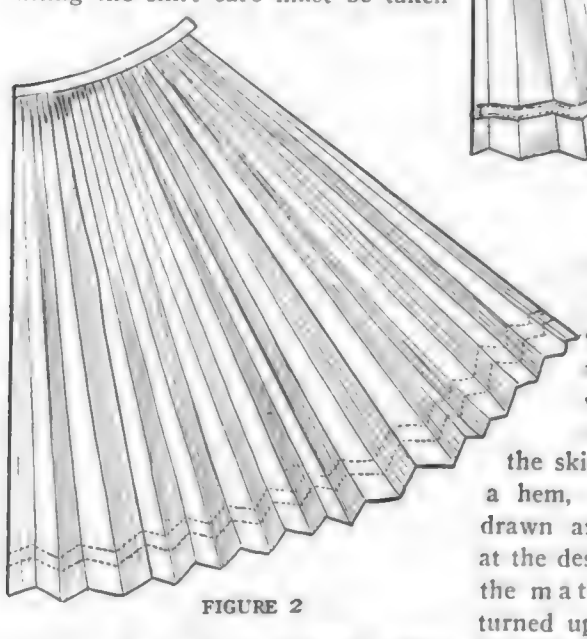


FIGURE 2

The skirt is now ready for plaiting, and we wish our patrons to know we have made arrangements to have this done for them at the reasonable rate of $1.50 per skirt. If they will forward this amount to us, together with the skirt, and the amount for return expressage we will attend to it immediately upon its arrival. The skirt can be returned to our patrons and the amount of the return expressage collected on its delivery, if they so desire. After the skirt has been plaited the first thing to be done is to rip the straight piece of muslin or silk off the back seam, after allowing about nine inches for a placket closing. This seam is pressed open, and each side is finished with the silk tape. The placket is made with a straight flap and faced with silk and closed with hooks and flat eyes, hooks and silk loops or patent fasteners. The skirt is then gathered, sewn on a straight band and fitted to the wearer's waist. If the skirt is to be finished with a hem, a chalk line is drawn around the skirt at the desired length, and the material is turned up once and finished with a piece of the silk tape, stitched at each side, as shown in Figure 3. If the pattern is the desired length, the skirt can be finished with a bias facing; and when the skirt is to be reproduced in cloth or wool and stitching is desired, the design shown in Figure 2 is most effective. After all this has been done it will be found that in turning up the hem the plaits are somewhat out of shape, and it will be necessary to lay the skirt on an ironing table or board and, holding three or four plaits together, press them with a heavy and very hot iron. In pressing it is well to remember to always lay a dampened cotton cloth between the material and the iron; this prevents the material from becoming scorched or shiny. In stitching the seams a straight edge meets a bias edge of the material. In making the skirt a great many modistes prefer to set the hem and finish the skirt at the bottom before sending it to the plaiter. This is an excellent plan, because it assures the tailored look around the feet and does not have to be pressed on its return.

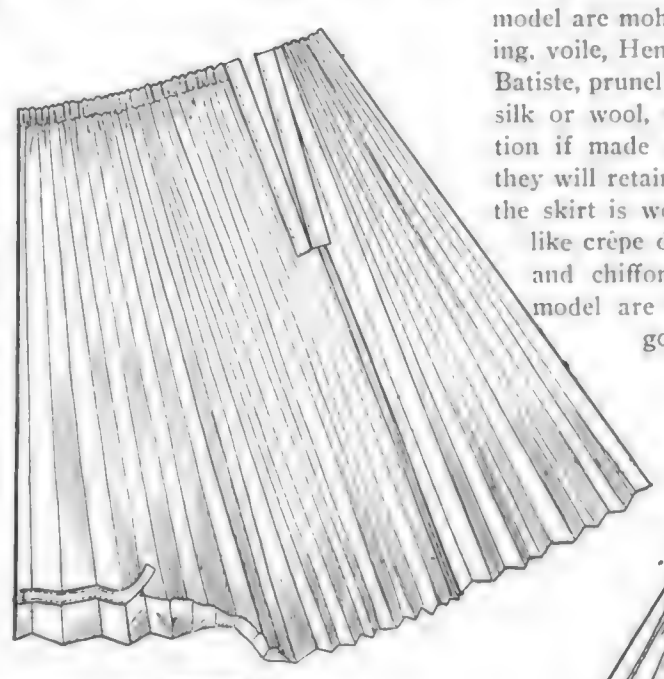


FIGURE 3

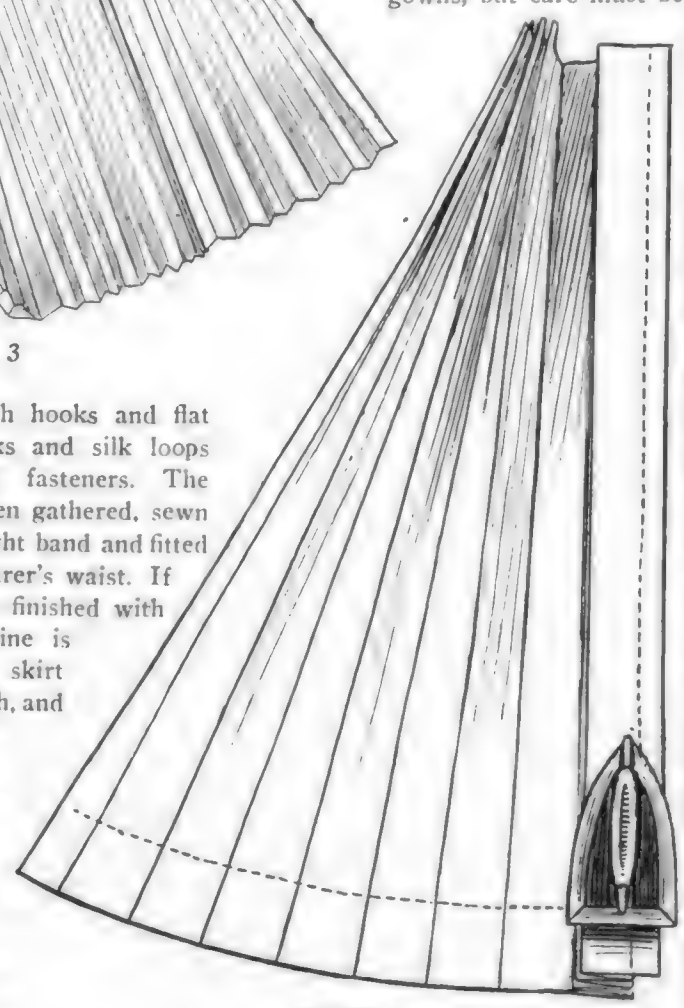


FIGURE 4

The model of this sun-burst skirt is developed from the PICTORIAL REVIEW pattern No. 2080, and is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For material without a nap, or a figure of any sort, size 24 will require 6½ yards of 27-inch material or 3¼ yards of 54-inch material. Made up in material with a nap the skirt requires 9½ yards of 27-inch material, or 4¾ yards of 54-inch material for size 24.

The materials best suited to this model are mohair, pongee, nun's veiling, voile, Henrietta, and taffetas silk. Batiste, prunella and grenadine, either silk or wool, will also give satisfaction if made after this pattern; for they will retain their plaits as long as the skirt is wearable. The materials like crêpe de Chine, louisine, mull and chiffon, when made on this model are charming for dancing gowns, but care must be taken that they are not worn in damp weather, for the plaits will not remain in place as long as they will if made in materials with any stiffening or body in them.

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Our Helping Hand

Contributions for this department will be gladly received, and if they contain useful suggestions couched in 125 words will be published for the competition. Rules and remedies are not guaranteed, except on the representation of the writers. Prizes will be awarded immediately after publication. All original items will be published, if possible, but none of the unsuccessful ones will be returned.

In sending items for this department, please read the conditions at the head of the page most carefully.

We desire to emphasize the fact that we cannot return MSS. sent for this department which have proved ineligible. Rather than consign so many really valuable items to the waste basket, however, we endeavor to publish them elsewhere in the magazine. Among those received for this number the competition has resulted as follows:

The first prize of $5.00 has been awarded to Mrs. C. E. Taylor, 18 Wachusett Street, Worcester, Mass.; the second prize of $2.00 to Charles Raeke (pastry chef), Hotel Rider, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; and the third prize of one year's subscription to THE PICTORIAL REVIEW to Mrs. L. M. McLendon, Christoval, Texas.

FIRST PRIZE
A Pretty Paper Pocket

An ordinary wire-toaster or broiler is used for the foundation. The toaster is painted with liquid gold paint, and wide ribbon in two shades arranged to alternate is run in and out through the wires, each strip of ribbon being in one continuous piece all round, thus banking the sides; the ends are neatly joined at the back. A ribbon bow is fastened to the top at the sides, and ribbon is also tied in a bow near the top of the longest handle by which the pocket is suspended. The ribbon may be in two shades of one color, or in two contrasting colors, or each row may be of a different shade or color, if only a pleasing harmony results.

SECOND PRIZE
Cold Lemon Pudding

One qt. of cold water; ¾ lb. of sugar. Juice and rind of 2 lemons; 1 oz. of gelatin; the yolks of 6 eggs; whites of 4; two scant ounces cornstarch. Beat together yolk of eggs and cornstarch until smooth, add the juice and rind of the 2 lemons and a very little water to thin it. Put the rest of the water, sugar and gelatin in a double boiler. When boiling, stir in the beaten yolks, cornstarch, etc. Set away to cool. When cool, beat the whites of eggs very stiffly; stir in and set in the refrigerator two or three hours.

THIRD PRIZE
Home-made Ice Chest

Take two packing boxes, one 4 x 4 x 4 feet, the other 3 x 3 x 3 feet, bore a hole in the bottom of each in the exact middle, and place a thick layer of sawdust in the larger box, then set in the smaller box on the sawdust; take a tin tube the size of the hole in diameter, run through the holes and sawdust and let it project about 3 inches. This is the outlet pipe for the water. Pack sawdust around the space between the boxes and make the covers to fit each box with hinges. Take four pieces of wood 4 x 4 x 4 inches and fasten them to the bottom at the four corners for legs and you have an icebox at almost no cost. I like rollers.

HONORABLE MENTION
An Excellent Dry Cleaner

By the use of dry white soap (any good white soap will answer) and gasoline, one may obtain results which cannot be procured from the use of mere gasoline. Thoroughly rub the soiled spot or garment with the dry soap, and allow this to stand for several hours or overnight. Then sponge with gasoline, and rub dry with another cloth. If one can immerse the whole garment and wash it in the gasoline, so much better. In sponging, begin at outer edge, rub lightly, gradually leading up to spot where more gasoline is needed, and always rub with the grain of the goods to keep from leaving an ugly circle. Be sure there is no water in the gasoline or there will be spots.

L. T.

A Pretty Fluffy Rug (Original)

Use two coarse knitting steel needles, coarse cotton twine, and woolen rags. Cut in scraps 2 inches long by ⅛ inch wide; use the colored scraps for the centre; black for the border. Cast on 21 stitches, knit 1 row plain *. Turn, knit 1 stitch, lay in the scrap, knit the stitch, turn the cloth back, knit a stitch *. Repeat from the star to the end of the needle. Knit back and forth 3 times as for a garter. Use the scraps as in the second row. Knit 3 rows, and so on until the stripe is as long as you want it for centre. Knit enough strips to make your centre square; sew together; knit the strips of black scraps and sew around the centre for a border. Make the ends of the scraps on the upper side and the under side plain, like a garter. L. K. D.

Mulled Buttermilk

Heat in a kettle 1 qt. or more of buttermilk until near boiling, stirring it to prevent curdling. Add the well-beaten yolk of an egg with a little cornstarch (or flour) thinned with some of the milk. Stir thoroughly, let it boil a few minutes. This is good for the sick, but in our own home, we occasionally serve it at meals the same as tea or coffee, sweetening it to taste, and we like it very much. Care must be taken not to get it too thick. It is good hot or cold. L. M. P.

Lace Rosettes for Trimming

Make the rosettes by closely whipping the raw edges together, then drawing with a thread until it lies quite flat; it is prettier to leave a small hole in the centre. Experience will soon show the exact length required for each rosette. Baste in position and stitch near the edge. Cut away the cloth underneath, leaving a narrow margin which must be closely whipped over.

They may be used in various ways. Val. lace rosettes used as the flowers in embroidery designs for white lawn waists are particularly pretty over colored slips. Yokes, cuffs and collars may be made of them, joined together between rows of insertion, using lace stitches, if needed.

A. L. S.

An Inexpensive Dress Shield

Purchase about ¼ of a yd. of light-weight rubber sheeting and 1 roll of narrow tape. Tear up an old shield for the pattern and fell together the seam in the middle and bind the edges with tape. About 3 pairs of shields can be made from the ¼ yd., at the cost of about 13 cents per pair, thereby saving from 15 to 20 cents per pair, and I find that they are more durable than the bought ones.

Mrs. H. T. G.

A Home-made Bookcase

Take two or three old table-leaves, bore holes in each corner, and run cord or wire through each hole, knotting it under the corners to keep them from slipping together. Hang the bookcase from a nail driven in the wall and finish by draping a little curtain from the top shelf.

Mrs. O. T. B.

Training a Vine

A pretty way to train a vine is to make a frame the shape of a parasol. Plant a matrimonial vine beside it so that it will climb up the handle. It will in time cover the whole parasol and is very pretty when in blossom. If a matrimonial vine cannot be obtained, any vine with pretty flowers on it will do as well. G. H.

Decorated Fruit Bowl

Take an ordinary wooden mixing-bowl in a small size. This being new, the wood will be a light and pretty tint, making a good foil for the burnt-in design. Trace the pattern in lead-pencil as a guide—a good design is pine-cones and tassels on broken branches, encircling the bowl. Three brass balls may be screwed into the bottom to rest on, these and the bowl costing 20 cents. Anyone who does pyrography will find this a cheap and pretty gift.

Mrs. W. V. C.

Hemming Ruffling

Many people have trouble in making their machine hemmers do good work over the ruffle seams. After years of experience as a dressmaker, I have decided in most cases that it is not hemmer or machine that is at fault, but the way the ruffle is cut and basted together. Suppose you have a yard of cloth to cut in ruffles. Lay it out before you on the table. Take the lower right-hand corner and fold across the cloth until it is square with selvage edge at the left-hand. This gives a perfect bias lower edge when the fold is cut. When the ruffle is basted together, the seams should run from the left-hand at the top to the right-hand at the bottom on the right side of the ruffle.

O. M. P.

To Color Embroidery

Many women have colored silk embroidered pieces on white linen which have faded. It is well to know that they can color them any desired shade by taking tube paints and mixing until the desired shade is obtained, then thinning this with benzine and dipping the embroidery in it. I think it better to make it rather pale first and then to dip more than once if necessary. Mrs. J. L. S.

Useful Suggestion

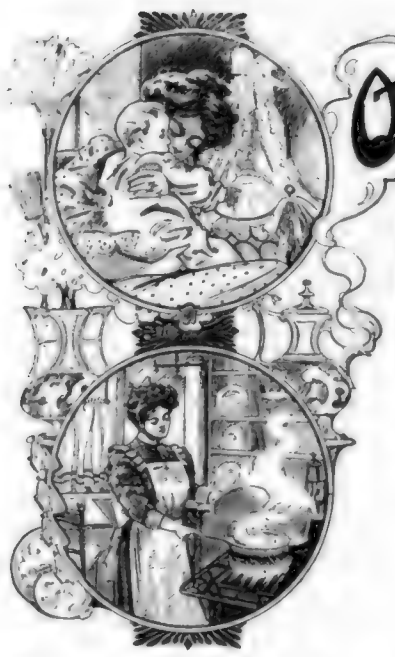
Wishing an embroidered front for a chemise, and not having time to put the work on it that hand embroidery requires, we secured one of the embroidered collars that can be purchased for 25 or 50 cents and found that it fitted perfectly around the curved neck of the garment. We then proceeded to applique it on after carefully basting. Then we the curved neck of the garment underneath and found it had the effect and beauty of a hand embroidered front. Mrs. W. D. W.

Corn With Tomatoes

Many housekeepers will be glad to know that corn canned with tomatoes will keep perfectly. I first cook the tomatoes, taking up all the nice firm ones into jars by themselves. Then to every quart of juice and small pieces of tomato left I allow three cupfuls of corn, either grated or cut from the cob. Cook till the corn is perfectly done, but not stiff. Put into dry quart jars and seal air-tight. Okra (sliced) may be added to the above, and is convenient for soup, being much nicer than factory canned vegetables. I have used this receipt for years and have never lost a jar that was properly sealed. M. E. G.

Pure Milk

To determine if milk has been adulterated, stick a bright steel knitting needle into the liquid and then draw it out. If the milk clings to the needle and drops slowly from the end, it is pure, but if the liquid runs off quickly, the milk has been mixed with water. N. P.



OUR HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where mentioned articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

Before Cleaning a Room it is well to have all your implements handy before you begin your cleaning—brooms and brushes, plenty of scrubbing and dust cloths, broom bags, soap, turpentine, and chlorides, or caustic soda, for pipes.

Washing Discolored Hands. Young women employed as typewriters or in handling dusty books or other articles in offices will find the following method effectual in cleansing them: Wash the hands in tepid water holding a teaspoonful of ammonia. Scrub well with castile soap and a stiff brush. Borax soap dries the skin too much after excessive perspiration. Always keep half a lemon on the washstand with which to rub the hands and nails after the first dirt has been removed.

To Clean Ivory Hair-brushes. With regard to the backs of the hair brushes, dip half a lemon, from which you have used the juice, into fine salt, and rub the spots with this, wipe it off at once, and dry quickly, or otherwise the damp will discolor the ivory.

Reviver for Leather. Apply thinly over the surface of discolored leather the following preparation of egg: Whip together the white of one raw fresh egg with half a gill of water till it is all frothy and the white is perfectly dissolved; then let this stand for some hours till the froth has subsided, pour off the clear part, and use. It should be applied with a paint-brush none too generously, and then rubbed up with a clean, old silk handkerchief; this produces a nice gloss, and is to some extent damp-resisting.

Stale Beer for Sponging Silk. Be assured that black silk can be satisfactorily cleaned by sponging with stale beer. Do not rinse, but when clean wipe dry as possible with a soft dark cloth—old stocking tops are excellent—and hang till quite dry.

In Choosing a Stair-carpet it is in better taste to select a plain stair-carpet than a figured one, but if the latter be preferred choose a small, close-set design with subdued colors well mingled.

Keeping the Mice Out. A good plan is to cover the bottom of a bureau or chiffonier with a sheet of zinc as a protection from mice.

To Protect the Table-cloth. Table mats of raffia or straw are out of place on a dainty white damask table-cloth, and therefore the housewife who feels the need of something under hot dishes is advised to cut asbestos cloth the desired shape and size and make a white linen case to cover it, hemming the open ends so that frequent launderings may not increase her work.

In Washing Blankets the advice of an old laundress is: Never rub soap directly on a blanket, but dissolve it in the water. When it is taken from the last water, hang upon a strong line, where a good breeze will strike it and pull and stretch in shape. Allow it to remain until dry, then pack it away until cold weather with plenty of gum camphor placed within its folds.

To Waterproof Cloth immerse for twenty-four hours in the following solution: sugar of lead, alum, as much as will dissolve in boiling water. Use cold. The cloth will have a better appearance if hot-pressed after treatment.

The Importance of a Nap. A half hour's sleep after luncheon or dinner is, to many women, worth a two hours' sleep in the morning.

Brass Around a Keyhole. In cleaning the brass around a keyhole it is almost impossible not to soil the surrounding wood. Get a piece of cardboard about four inches square, cut a hole in it the shape of the brass, and put it over the keyhole when cleaning, and the wood will not be touched.

Homely Remedy for Bedbugs. Coal oil will destroy bedbugs. Use plentifully. It will leave no stain because it evaporates. It will clean furniture and remove white stains.

Keep the Telephone Clean. The mouth-piece of a telephone may become a fruitful source of disease dissemination. Use a few drops of carbolic acid on the damp cloth with which you wipe it off. The reason is obvious in this "germ age."

Economy in Lamp-wicks. Old felt hats will make good lamp-wicks and give a bright light. Care must be taken to cut them the exact width of the wick and not too narrow.

To Clean Bamboo Furniture. An admirable way to clean bamboo furniture is to wash it well in warm water containing a gill of salt to each quart. This will preserve the color.

To Keep Bread Moist. A simple plan for keeping bread from getting dry is to place in the pan a board pierced with holes, and supported so as to be two inches from the bottom. Let there be one inch of water, put bread on the board, and cover the pan with the lid. The air enclosed in the pan will prevent the bread becoming too dry.

Burnt Milk. When milk has been burned pour it at once into a jug and stand it in a basin of cold water until it is cool, when it will be found to be quite free from the burned smell and taste.

In Packing Goods to Be Stored for the Summer, it is the general idea that burlaps is the best material to use for wrapping up furniture, when, as a matter of fact, quite the reverse is true. Burlaps, having a coarse mesh, allows every bit of dust and dirt floating about to sift through. The consequence is that the furniture is a sight when it is unpacked and in the case of carved woods they must be systematically cleaned before using. Soft paper tied around the body of heavy pieces with twine is quite the most satisfactory.

Two Excellent Polishes for Furniture: An excellent polish for furniture may be made with equal parts of turpentine, linseed oil and vinegar. Spar varnish is the liquid to use on all furniture for out-of-door use, as it is both weather-proof and lasting.

Preparing Cold Tea. So many housekeepers who serve cold tea for luncheon or supper are accustomed to prepare it hours beforehand in order that it may not consume so much ice in chilling as is the case when served hot. Physicians condemn this practice because of the tannic acid which is developed, but the best way to avoid the difficulty is to change the tea. An exquisite blend of the finest teas from which the tannic acid has been eliminated by a scientific process is now procurable. It has none of the properties that induce nervousness and the flavor is delicious. It is prepared no differently from any other tea, and comes most attractively put up in air-tight tin boxes beautifully ornamented. In fact, the box itself is something worth possessing, but when the tonic quality of the tea is considered it becomes a luxury which is equally desirable served hot or cold.

If Ordinary Tea Makes You Nervous—

DRINK

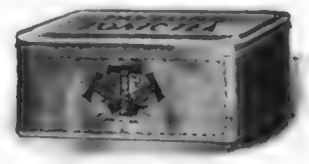
For Breakfast — Luncheon — Dinner — Supper

Taylor's Tonic Tea

Which is Recommended by Physicians for Nervous People

An Exquisite Blend of the finest Teas grown, especially selected and imported.

A Revelation to Tea-Drinkers!



The Flavor Is Superb!
(BREWED LIKE ORDINARY TEA)

By a Scientific Process, the harmful excess of Tannin is eliminated and healthful tonic properties added.

Used for Years Throughout Europe.
Of All Grocers in U. S. A.

For **10c** we will mail a sample sufficient to make 12 cups.

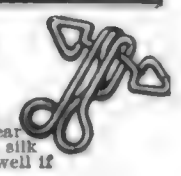
25c Postpaid **50c**

In handsomely decorated, air-tight tin boxes

Taylor's Tonic Tea Co.
(American Branch), 5 Park Row, New York

The Eye That's Sure

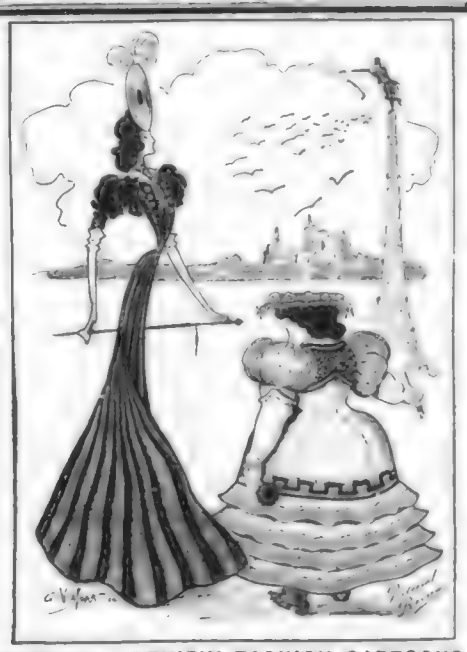
No open seams or wrinkles in a garment fastened with Peet's Patent Invisible Eyes—don't wear out, tear off, or let go like silk loops. You will always look well if you fasten your clothes with



PEET'S Patent **Invisible EYES**

They make it possible to dress properly. All sizes at all stores—black or white. 2 dozen eyes, 5c., with spring hooks, 10c. Always sold in envelopes.

PEET BROS., Dept. K, Philadelphia, Pa.



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Dressmakers, Tailors, would not one of these cartoons, printed on plate paper in handsome large-sized proofs and suitable for framing, be **JUST THE THING** for your show-rooms or parlors? It certainly would prove interesting to your customers and form a valuable object lesson.

ONLY $1.00 EACH

Printed on the finest plate paper

Address: **The Art Editor, care of Pictorial Review**
853 Broadway, N. Y. City

Contributed Receipts

Dainty Ways of Preparing Seasonable Viands

VANILLA ICE-CREAM SERVED IN HALF MELONS

ICE-CREAM IN HALF MELONS

A small, well-flavored variety of nutmeg melons should be used. Cut them in halves across the middle, scoop out the seeds, and chill the melons. At serving-time fill the centres with vanilla ice-cream. Stick pieces of almond in the cream to look like seeds, and serve on lace paper garnished with a spray of flowers if wished. B. B.

PURE FLAVORING

You can make a better lemon or orange extract than you can buy, for you can be perfectly sure of its purity. Peel the lemons or oranges thin, around and around as you peel an apple, taking none of the inside skin. Put in a glass bottle or fruit can and cover with alcohol, or you may simply chop the peel very fine, add twice its bulk in white sugar and keep in an air-tight jar. A teaspoonful of this dry flavoring will flavor a large cake or pudding.

B. C. E.

JELLY

If making jelly from juicy fruit, add a small quantity of water to the fruit and boil until soft, then place it in a bag to drain. Do not squeeze, as this darkens the jelly. Take 1 tin-cupful of juice and 1 tin-cupful of granulated sugar (just a little more juice than sugar). Boil together over a very quick fire. When the sugar is all dissolved, remove and strain, to remove any particles of sediment. Return to the fire and boil as fast as possible till done, usually from 3 to 6 minutes. It is done when it drips from the spoon like New Orleans molasses. Always boil jelly over gas or gasoline, as wood or coal fires are too slow. L. E. S.

GOLD AND SILVER CAKE

For the silver part, take 1 cupful of butter, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of sour cream, the whites of 8 eggs, 4 scant cupfuls of flour, 1 tablespoonful of corn-starch and 1 teaspoonful of soda; flavor to taste. The gold part is the same except the yolks are used instead of the whites of the eggs. Half of the eggs used in the silver part may be used by adding an equal amount of cold water. This is a useful recipe, and may be made in a loaf by dropping the batter in alternate spoonfuls in the pan. It may be baked in layers, and chocolate caramel or cocoanut filling used. It keeps moist well and is splendid. Mrs. W. V. C.

MAKING GOOD BREAD

1 pt. of yeast, 2 qts. of water, 1 coffee cupful of mashed potatoes, 2 tablespoonfuls of salt, 4 tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. Warm the water. Sift 2 qts. of flour in a pan. Set it about 9 o'clock. In the morning knead it over to mix. Add flour until it will not stick to the hands. When light, mould into 8 loaves. I use a little butter on my hands and the pastry board. When light, bake for 50 or 60 minutes. As soon as it is taken from the oven brush the top with butter. Mrs. C. P.

DAMSON SWEET PICKLE

This receipt is very fine—my grandmother and great-grandmother used it, and they were famed Southern cooks in their neighborhood: 3 lbs. of sugar, 1 pt. of vinegar, 7 lbs. of fruit, 1 tablespoonful of allspice, and the same of pepper. Beat the spices. Cook as for any other sweet pickle.

E. C.

PASTRY FOR CHICKEN PIE

Sift with 1 qt. of flour, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ teaspoonful of soda. Rub, or work with one hand, a piece of lard, twice the size of an egg, into the flour. Make into a rather stiff dough with buttermilk. Roll thin, and line the pans. Bake in a quick oven. The secret of good pastry is a stiff dough and a quick oven. Mrs. W. B. C.

OPERA CARAMELS

These are easily made at home. Stir into 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar enough sweet milk to dissolve it, add ¼ teaspoonful of cream of tartar and put over a slow fire. Stir constantly while boiling, until a little dropped in cold water is like putty. Then pour into a shallow pan and set away to cool. When your finger pressed on it leaves a dent, beat until you have a stiff dough-like mass. Knead this, then put on a bread board, sprinkled with powdered sugar. Knead until smooth, working in the flavoring desired. Roll out ½-inch thick. Cut in squares. M. P.

DELICIOUS CAKE WITHOUT EGGS

1 cupful of sugar, ½ cupful of butter (drippings may be used), creamed together; 1 cupful of sour apple sauce (not sweetened), in which dissolve 1 level teaspoonful of soda (this turns it dark), 1¾ cupfuls of flour, 1 cupful of raisins, ½ teaspoonful of all kinds of spice. Cook slowly. This cake will keep moist a week or more.

Mrs. E. H. T.

CREAM TAPIOCA CUSTARD

Put 3 heaping tablespoonfuls of pearl tapioca to soak over night in 1 cupful of cold water. In the morning place 1 qt. of milk on the fire. When boiling, add the tapioca. Let it cook a few minutes, then add 4 large tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little salt and the yolks of 3 eggs; take from the fire, pour in the serving-dish. When partly cool, flavor with vanilla and whip in gently the whites of three eggs, which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Mrs. J. A.

MRS. B.'S BROWN BREAD

To ½ cupful of sugar, ½ cupful of molasses, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, 2 well-beaten eggs, add 2 cupfuls of buttermilk (or sour milk), 1½ cupfuls of white flour and 2½ cupfuls of graham. Mix rather thick, and add ½ cupful of chopped raisins. Fill 1 lb. baking powder cans half full; bake with the cover on for 1 hour in a slow oven. This is an original receipt and very delicious. Mrs. A. P. T. B.

RHUBARB PIE

Take several stalks of rhubarb, peel them, cut up into about 1-in. pieces. Add a very little water and stew. When done, pour off the juice and throw it away. Beat the pulp, add 1 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of corn-starch and the yolks of 2 eggs. Bake with 1 crust. When done, make a méringue of the whites of the 2 eggs, beaten very light, with 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Spread over the top and brown a light brown. This is for 1 pie and is very nice. E. W. K.

"BLACK DINAH" PUDDING

Put a layer of cake crumbs in a pudding dish, then a layer of chopped figs. Alternate these layers (adding spices if the cake is plain, and moistening with creamy milk or lemon juice), till the dish is filled. If dates are substituted for figs, the lemon juice is preferred by some. Steam for ½ an hour and serve warm with whipped cream.

K. M. T.

CHECKERBOARD CAKE

(By request.)

"Maude S." Cake: Use ½ of this cake for the dark layer. 1½ cupfuls of C. sugar, ½ cupful of butter, ½ cupful of milk (sweet), 2 cupfuls of flour, 3 eggs. Add the custard as follows: ½ cupful of milk, 8 tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, 5 tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar; custard must be well cooked; beat until cold; stir all together; 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Delicate white cake (for the white part): 1 cupful of granulated sugar, ½ cupful of butter, ½ cupful of milk (sweet), 1½ cupfuls of flour, 1 cupful of corn-starch (sift flour and cornstarch together, with 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder), 6 eggs (whites) beaten stiff. Cream butter and sugar together, add the other ingredients. For flavoring, use vanilla in the cake, lemon in the icing. In putting in the pan, have the dark part in the centre of one, with the white dough on the outside, and the other one just the reverse, so that when cut it gives a checkerboard effect. Mrs. J. W. C.

IDEAL LEMON PIE

1 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of boiling water, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 tablespoonful of corn-starch, dissolved in cold water; the yolks of 2 eggs, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Stir the corn-starch into the boiling water, cook until clear, then add the butter and sugar. When creamy, push back on the range, and when nearly cool add the lemon and beaten eggs. Cover with a méringue made of the whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff; add 3 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice. Prick and bake the pastry before adding the filling.

Pastry: Rub into 1 pt. of flour ½ of a cupful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt. Mix with a cupful of cold water. N. L.

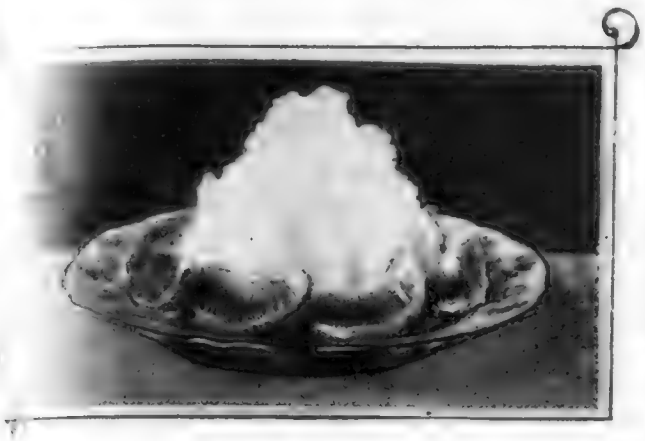
PERFECT GINGER SNAPS

These never have been known to fail. Bake in a moderate, steadily heated oven. 1 cupful of brown or granulated sugar, 1 cupful of Porto Rico molasses, ½ cupful of butter, scant measure, and fill the cup to the brim with boiling hot water. Mix these ingredients well together and add, first, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus or soda, even full, and then 1 teaspoonful ginger. Stir in enough sifted flour to handle. O. M. P.

LUNCHEON CAKE

This very pretty cake costs about 30 cents, but I make and sell it for 75 cents. It is very much in demand and liked for luncheon, or where light refreshments are served, as it looks so pretty on the table cut in small squares or in a diamond shape: 5 tablespoonfuls of grated, unsweetened prepared chocolate, in 1 cupful of boiling water; set aside to cool; ¼ cupful of butter, 1 cupful of sugar, 3 eggs (reserving the whites of 2 to use for the icing), 2 tablespoonfuls of molasses, 1 small teaspoonful of soda sifted in 2 cupfuls of flour. Beat the butter, sugar and eggs; add the molasses and chocolate, and lastly the flour. Bake in a pan 14 ins. long and 7 ins. wide, 4 or 5 ins. in depth. It requires about ¾ of an hour to bake in a slow oven.

Icing: 2 cupfuls of sugar, ½ cupful of water, the whites of 2 eggs. Boil the sugar and water until it spins a thread, then add to the stiffly beaten whites. Mrs. H. R.



ORANGE SHERBET

The Culinary Department

Beverages and Sherbets for the Hot Season

Sherbets and Frozen Creams

Fruited Cream

One cupful of sugar, 1 pt. of cream, [illegible] of milk, ½ of a lb. of chopped [illegible] ½ of a cupful of chopped walnuts, ½ of a cupful of chopped peaches or a can of them. Add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla extract and 1 teaspoonful of coffee. Mix thoroughly and turn into the freezer.

Currant Sherbet

Boil 1 pt. of currant juice, 1 pt. of water and 1 pt. of sugar together, skim thoroughly, and pour it while hot over 2 eggs which have previously been beaten very light. Beat it all well together and when cool, freeze.

Orange Sherbet

To 1 cupful of orange juice and 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice add 1 cupful of sugar. To 1 qt. of new, rich milk add ½ of a cupful of sugar and freeze. When half frozen add the orange juice and finish freezing. Decorate with carpels of orange before serving. J. R. G.

Some Summer Beverages

Southern Negus

Pit and crush 3 qts. of black heart cherries and 1 qt, of red cherries and 4 qts. of ripe red currants. Set away in a stone jar, after mixing thoroughly, in a cool place for 3 days, then strain and boil the juice. To every pint, add ½ a lb. of sugar. Boil for 15 minutes, let cool, and bottle. Two tablespoonfuls added to a glass of ice water makes a deliciously flavored drink.

Other small fruits may be treated in the same manner with equally happy results, as strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, each mashed separately. To a quart of the strained berry juice add two quarts of water and the juice of two lemons. Let stand for five hours. Strain through a finer sieve, add a pint of sugar to each pint of the juice and finish as for the cherries. This style of beverage meets with great favor, as the first-mentioned may be always at hand after preparing a quantity of it, and the latter negus with the berries may be prepared the day before it is needed.

Fruit Shake

Mix together the juice of half a lemon, 1 tablespoonful each of lime and pineapple juice, 4 teaspoonfuls of sugar and 2 of shaved ice. Fill up the glass with rich milk, place on it a tight cover and shake until the beverage is light and foamy. A large goblet is better to use for this purpose than the ordinary sherbet glasses and fill only to within 2 inches of the top; this will leave room for the foam to rise. It should be quaffed at once as you would a drink of soda water.

Pineapple Foam

Prepare a pineapple and shred finely the tender parts. Add to each pint of the pulp ½ a pint of water. Press through a coarse sieve and to every quart add ½ of a lb. of sugar. Boil for 15 minutes with the addition of another cup of water. Strain through a finer sieve, let cool, and add the whipped whites of 2 eggs. Beat up light, and place on ice for ½ of an hour before serving.

Lime Sherbet

Squeeze the juice from 4 lemons, add a cupful of raspberry vinegar, 2 cupfuls of pulverized sugar and ½ of a cupful of grated cocoanut. Cover and place on the ice for 2 hours, then gradually pour over it 1 cup of iced tea, add 3 sliced oranges —peeled—and the stiffly whipped whites of 2 eggs. Prepare a lime syrup by boiling 2 qts. of water with 1 qt. of sugar for 20 minutes, add the juice and grated rind of 4 limes just before removing from the fire. When thoroughly chilled add to the rest of the mixture.

Old Colonial Mead

This delicious old-fashioned beverage has the advantage of many others, in that it may be prepared in quantities and be always on hand. If you have not dried and prepared your own sassafras roots, they may be purchased from the druggist. Scrape and cover with 2 qts. of boiling water, 5 bunches of the roots, adding a generous pinch of cinnamon and grated nutmeg. Cover closely and simmer or boil slowly for an hour. Strain through the cheesecloth and stir in 3 pts. of New Orleans molasses, 1½ pts. of strained honey and 6 whole cloves. Return to the fire and allow to simmer for 10 minutes, again strain, add 1 heaping tablespoonful of cream of tartar, and when cold, seal in air-tight bottles. Serve in tall-stemmed glasses with 1 tablespoonful of shaved ice, a pinch of baking soda, and 1 teaspoonful of finely minced, candied orange peel. Only fill the glasses two-thirds full, as when stirred the beverage will foam high. Keep the bottled mead in an ice-cold, dark place, so that when needed it may be used immediately without having to undergo a cooling process.

Fruit Punch with Ginger

Mix together in a large bowl 1 pared and sliced cucumber, 2 oranges and 3 lemons. Sprinkle with 1 cupful of sugar and ½ of a cupful of the syrup from preserved ginger. Make a sugar and water syrup, boiling it down until quite thick, add 1 cupful of it to the mixture, and pour in 2 qts. of ginger ale. In the glass punch-bowl place a block of crystal-clear ice. Pour over it the effervescing punch and serve at once. On top of the punch in the bowl float thin slices of the preserved ginger and candied cherries cut in halves.

A Delicious Picnic Beverage

Boil together 2 qts. of water with 2 cupfuls of sugar, the grated yellow rind of 6 lemons and the juice of 12. Remove from the fire as soon as the sugar is dissolved, and when cool add 1 lb. of seeded and chopped raisins, a few finely minced figs, ½ of the quantity of the raisins and 6 qts. of water. Let the beverage stand for 4 days in an ice-cold place, occasionally stirring it. Strain into bottles and cork tightly. Keep in a cold place. If served at home for refreshments, the glass of "coolness" may be topped with foam, using either the whipped white of egg sweetened, or whipped cream.

Velvet Milk Sherbet

Scald 1 pt. of milk, add 1 cupful of sugar, and stir until dissolved; set away to cool. Pack the freezer and pour the milk into the can and let stand until ice-cold—say 5 minutes—then add the strained juice of 3 lemons. Turn the handle until the sherbet is quite thick, then add the whites of 2 eggs whipped stiff and dry with a cupful of powdered sugar. Stir into the freezing mixture, repack, and set away for 2 hours to ripen. This sherbet is a delicious "coolness" to serve to callers on a warm afternoon with the accompaniment of a piece of angel cake, the top frosted with a sprinkling of chopped nuts mixed in.

Creme de Menthe Sherbet

Steep in sufficient hot water to extract the flavor, a large bunch of fresh mint, then strain off the liquid. Boil this with sugar ten minutes, using half a cupful of sugar to 1 pt. of the liquid. When cool, add the juice of 3 oranges, 1 lemon, a cupful of pineapple juice and more sugar if needed. Turn into the freezer and when half frozen add the stiffly whipped whites of 2 eggs. Serve in small glasses with a sprig of mint in each. This beverage may be diluted a little more with ice-cold cocoanut milk if preferred, adding a tablespoonful of it when mixing in the egg whites.

T. Celestine Cummings.

Mint Sherbet

This is a delicious ice for an evening refection. Macerate the leaves of a bunch of freshly gathered mint, adding afterward the juice of 2 lemons. Cover this and let it stand for about 15 minutes. Set 2 cupfuls of sugar and 1 pt. of water in a porcelain kettle on the range. Stir until the sugar dissolves and then cook until the sugar threads, then remove from the fire. Add ½ of a cupful of orange juice and the prepared lemon. When cold, strain, add curaçoa, or any preferred liqueur, to taste; freeze; serve in tall glasses.

Pineapple Sherbet

1 qt. of milk; 1 pt. of cream; 1 pt. of sugar. Partly freeze and add the juice of 3 oranges; juice of 3 lemons; 1 can of shredded pineapple; ½ pt. of sugar; freeze hard. Mrs. C. W. B.

"GET-THIN" WHY BE SO FLESHY?

ABSOLUTELY no reason exists for any person afflicted with excessive fat remaining in that condition and suffering the torments and humiliation that are ever with them. WHY SUFFER? This deplorable condition can be quickly and easily cured! And cured to stay; without inconvenience and with little expense. Infact at OUR EXPENSE, for we guarantee to refund your money if all we claim does not result from taking

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$5.00 PER BOTTLE.

No Rigid Dieting — Improves the Figure
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Lose 3 to 5 POUNDS PER WEEK by taking the new scientific remedy which we guarantee will reduce the weight of any fat man or woman on earth, or money will be refunded. Try for once an honest and perfectly safe obesity cure. One full bottle does the work.

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To any interested party sending $1.00, mentioning this paper, and giving us the name of just one person suffering from excessive flesh, we will send in plain package a $1.00 SPECIAL BOTTLE of GET-THIN, which will last one month and prove conclusively and to entire satisfaction and at small cost (25 cents per week) that the above statement is honest and absolutely true. Furthermore, if you wish to continue the treatment, you may do so at the small cost of $1.00 PER MONTH for our SPECIAL BOTTLE. On the other hand, if it fails in any particular we will cheerfully refund your money. This offer holds good but a limited time. This remedy is only sold by

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332 E. 17th Street, New York City, N. Y.

HAIR ON THE FACE
NECK AND ARMS
Instantly Removed Without Injury to the Most Delicate Skin

In compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery

"MODENE"

Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. IT CANNOT FAIL. Modene supersedes electrolysis. Used by people of refinement and recommended by all who have tested its merits. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing-cases on receipt of $1.00 per bottle. Postage stamps taken. Address

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DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty-contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse or wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

OZARK HERB CO., Block 32, St. Louis, Mo.

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FROM LIP OR CHIN

Woman is too lovely and lovable a creature to be harassed and embarassed by unwelcome hair. Some of the most feminine and refined of women have it and would be rid of it if they knew how to do so. My book (confidential) is free and tells how you can remove hair forever without pain or injury, even though your skin is of velvety delicacy. Write for it to Prof. J. H. Austin, 1119 McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago

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BE YOUR OWN CHIROPODIST. We have a handsome 20 page illustrated booklet on "How to have Easy, Healthy, Shapely Feet," which we will mail to any address for a 2c. stamp. Bunions CAN be cured. The booklet tells you how to do it in your own home without cutting and without the slightest inconvenience. It tells also about the prevention and removal of corns, ingrowing toe nails and the treatment of all kinds of foot troubles.

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Hair on Face, Neck and Arms
PERMANENTLY REMOVED BY
Dr. Stryker's Magic Powder

Will not injure the most delicate skin. Leaves the surface smooth as velvet. Easily applied. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. Samples, 25c. Agents wanted. Dr. P. R. STRYKER, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 614, New York City

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE.

Send 2c. stamp and birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from birth to death.

MADAM TOGA, Dept. 36 Fairfield, Conn.

Good Rules for Serving Some of the Every-day Vegetables

IT seems difficult for the average housewife to realize there are more ways of cooking potatoes than the three most often met with—viz., boiled, baked, and fried. In many kitchens all cold potatoes are thrown out. This is serious waste, for there are a number of excellent dishes which can be equally well made from cold as from the fresh-boiled potatoes.

Among the following receipts there will be found some to suit all tastes:

Potatoes à la Princesse

Cold boiled potatoes can be used for this rule, and it is a good way of using up scraps of old cheese:

Required—Two lbs. of boiled potatoes; 2 oz. of butter; 1½ oz. grated cheese; 2 eggs; salt and pepper.

Rub the potatoes through a wire sieve; then add to them the cheese. Melt the butter in a saucepan; put in the potatoes and cheese, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat up the yolks of the eggs, and add about three-fourths of them to the mixture. Mix all well together over the fire. Then shape the mixture into flat cakes about 3 inches long, and 1½ inches wide. Mark these prettily across the top in diamonds with the back of a knife. Brush the top of each over with the rest of the beaten yolks; put them in a baking-tin in a moderate oven until they are hot through and a pretty brown. Serve them in a hot vegetable-dish.

Potato Ribbons

Required—One lb. or more of potatoes; frying fat.

Peel and wash the potatoes, then cut them round and round as if peeling an apple. They should be in long, ribbon-like pieces. Have two pans of frying fat on the fire. When a bluish smoke rises from one, throw in some of the ribbons and fry them until they are just beginning to color, then with a fish-slice lift them out and put them into the second pan, and fry them a pretty golden brown. Drain them on paper, sprinkle them with salt, and pile them up in a hot dish.

Potatoes Soufflées

These make an excellent luncheon dish, and if liked a little chopped meat or chicken may be added to the mixture.

Required—Three large potatoes; 2 eggs, and 1 extra white; 1 oz. of grated cheese; 1 oz. of butter; salt and pepper.

Wash and scrub the potatoes, then put them in a hot oven and bake them until soft; then cut a piece from the side and carefully scoop out all the inside. Mash the potatoes smoothly or rub them through a sieve. Add to them the cheese, melted butter, the yolks, and salt and pepper, and lastly the stiffly whipped whites of egg. Fill the cases of potato-peel with this mixture, heaping it up slightly on each. Sprinkle a few browned crumbs on the top of each, with a few tiny bits of butter. Put the potatoes on a tin in a quick oven, and bake them for about 20 minutes, then serve them very hot.

Potato Dodgers

These are much appreciated for breakfast, and are easily prepared.

Required—One lb. of potatoes; 1 oz. of butter; 1 egg; salt and pepper.

Mash the potatoes or rub them through a sieve. Melt the butter in a saucepan, put in the potatoes, the beaten yolk of the egg, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Stir these over the fire for a few minutes to cook the egg. Put the white of egg on a plate with a pinch of salt, and beat it up to a stiff froth, then stir it lightly into the potato. Have ready a greased baking-pan. With two forks put the potato in small rough heaps on it, bake them in a quick oven until they are nicely browned, then pile them up in a hot dish.

Potatoes à la Crême

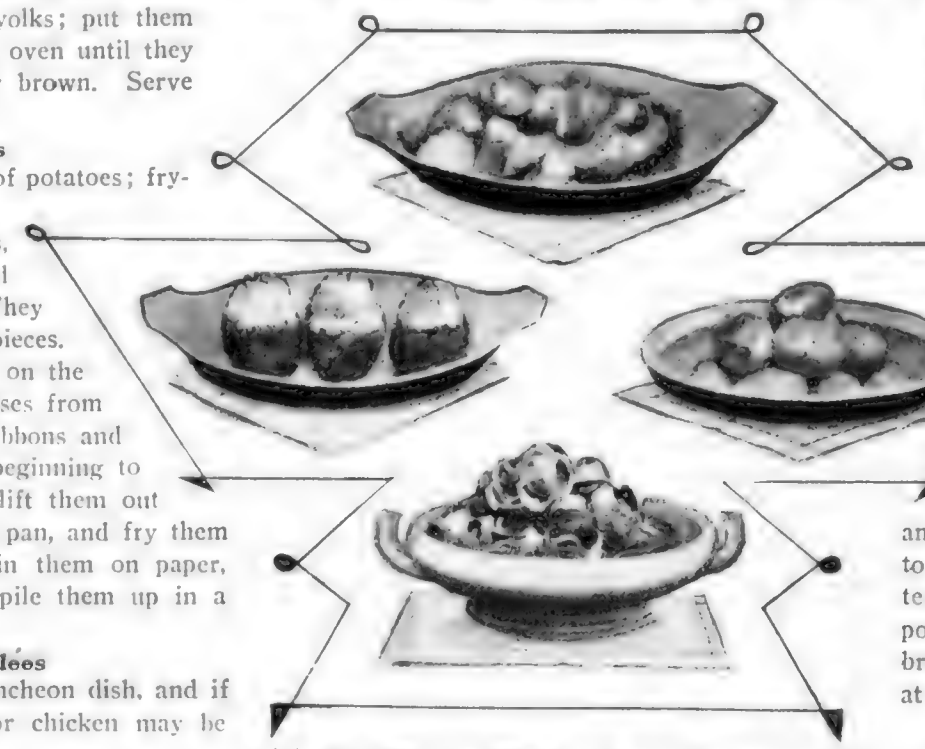
A delicious way of utilizing cold boiled new or old potatoes.

Required—Six or 7 medium-sized potatoes; 1 oz. of butter; ½ pt. of white sauce; 2 tablespoonfuls of cream; 2 teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley; ½ of a teaspoonful of chopped onion; salt, pepper and nutmeg to taste.

Cut the potatoes either into slices or half-inch squares, put them in a saucepan with enough boiling water to cover them. Heat them through, then drain off the water. Put them in a saucepan with the white sauce, salt, pepper, and nutmeg to taste. Melt the butter, put in the onion, and fry it a golden brown, then add the parsley, stir these into the potatoes gently, and lastly add the cream. Put it into a vegetable dish, and serve.

Potato Croquettes

Required—Two cupfuls of mashed potato; 1 level teaspoonful of salt; 10 drops of onion juice;



(1) POTATOES A LA CREME. (2) POTATOES SOUFFLEES. (3) POTATO CROQUETTES. (4) POTATO RIBBONS.

2 tablespoonfuls of cream; 1 tablespoonful of parsley; 2 eggs (yolks); 1 saltspoonful of pepper; ½ saltspoonful of grated nutmeg.

Add these ingredients to the potato and beat until smooth. Form into balls the size of a tennis ball. Dip in egg, roll in bread-crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Corn Oysters

Cut the uncooked corn from a dozen cobs, getting as much of the milky pulp as possible and no tough skin. Add an equal quantity of cracker-crumbs, little pepper and salt, and enough milk to make a stiff batter, so it will drop from the spoon. Drop spoonfuls about the size of an oyster into hot lard and fry a light brown. Delicious to serve with fried chicken.

Corn Pudding

Cut the corn from the cob, chop rather fine; put into a baking-dish, add for each cup of corn a cup of milk and one beaten egg, plenty of butter, pepper and salt to taste. Bake 20 minutes, or until a light brown.

Corn Chowder

Fry out about 6 thin slices of bacon or salt pork, add a sliced onion and keep from browning. When the fat is melted and onion tender, strain into a good-sized stew-pan. Add a pinch of thinly sliced raw potatoes, 1 pt. of corn scraped from the cob, ½ teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Cover with boiling water. Cover and simmer until corn and potatoes are done.

Have ready a cream sauce made of 1 tablespoonful of butter, and flour and 1 pt. of milk. Add to the chowder and let boil up thoroughly. Then serve with fresh crackers. A cupful of pared and sliced tomatoes may be added to the chowder occasionally for variety. In this case add a pinch of soda to prevent the milk from curdling.

Fried Cucumbers

(For mutton cutlets.)—Brown an ounce of butter in a frying-pan, and add to it some thick slices of pared cucumber. When they are fried brown add pepper, salt, and minced onion. Cover the cucumber with stock, and allow it to stew gently for half an hour. Just before serving, squeeze a few drops of lemon juice into the pan. Serve the cucumber in the gravy, with the mutton cutlets arranged around. They may also be served sliced and plainly fried in butter or dripping as an accompaniment to hashed or minced meat.

Stewed Cucumbers

(Excellent with steaks, chops, or kidneys.)—Pare the cucumbers, and slice them rather thickly. Sprinkle a little salt over the slices, and put them in a colander to drain. Dip each piece in flour, and fry the slices in butter or dripping. To each large cucumber allow half a pint of gravy, a tablespoonful of vinegar, a faint seasoning of pepper, cloves, and mace. Stew the slices of cucumber for half an hour in the seasoned gravy, and just before serving thicken the gravy with a little flour and butter.

Spinach Soufflée

Cook the spinach in the usual way, and after draining all the moisture from it pass it through a wire sieve. Add ½ of a tablespoonful of cooked onion to the spinach, with 2 tablespoonfuls of nicely flavored thick white sauce and 2 ozs. of warm butter. Season the mixture with salt, pepper, and grated nutmeg, and add the yolks of 2 raw eggs and the whites of 3 eggs, which have been whisked to a very stiff froth; pour at once into a well-buttered soufflé mould, smooth the top, and, after pouring a little warm butter over it, scatter some bread-crumbs lightly over the surface and bake at once in a quick oven for about 20 minutes.

Peas With Chicken Rolls

Cut a pound of cooked chicken into small pieces and pass it through a mincer, season with salt, black pepper, and nutmeg; add 1 teaspoonful of finely minced onion and 1 dessertspoonful of minced parsley, then moisten the ingredients with 2 tablespooofuls of thick white sauce and 1 egg, and spread it out on a flat dish and leave for an hour or two. Take a small quantity of the mince at a time and roll it into the form of a small sausage, then with a large wooden skewer make a hollow in the middle of each and fill it with some very young peas, which have been carefully boiled, and then lightly cover with warm butter, seasoned with salt, pepper and a few drops of vinegar. Smooth the mince over the peas to close the hollow, and envelop the little rolls in some puff paste, which has been rolled out very thinly. When a sufficient number have been made, brush them over with beaten egg, cover them with very fine dry bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat to a deep golden color.

Curried Cauliflower

Select 3 small compact cauliflowers, remove all the outer leaves, and, after cleansing them thoroughly, steam them carefully until they are just tender, then drain them on a soft cloth. Have ready some thick curry sauce, to which a small quantity of cream has been added, dip the cauliflowers into the sauce, and cover them with bread-crumbs. Bake in a fire-proof china dish, basting frequently with melted butter.

Kitchen Step-savers

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where kitchen articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

To Save the Saucepan

WHEN cooking anything likely to burn, rub the inside of saucepan first with a little unsalted butter. This helps to prevent the contents from sticking to the pan, and does not give the food an unpleasant taste, as any other fat is liable to do.

To Remove Grease Stains

ETHER is excellent for removing grease, but an easy way is to soak the article in cold water with a little borax in it.

To Whiten a Hearth

BUY a penny's worth of size and the same amount of whiting. Melt the size in a jar with a quart of boiling water. When the size is melted mix in the whiting, and add just a suspicion of washing-blue. After first washing the hearth, paint smoothly over with this. It will last clean a long time if occasionally wiped over with a cloth wrung out of cold water. When the whiting needs renewing, wash the hearthstone in hot water, and then apply. Add more water to the mixture when required.

To Clean Flower Vases

MIX a tablespoonful of coarse salt and a gill of vinegar. Pour these ingredients into the deep vase and let it stand for awhile. Shake well and rinse with clear water.

To Save Sifting Ashes

A PIECE of rather fine wire-netting cut to fit the ash tray under a range will save all sifting of cinders, as only the fine dust will drop through it. The netting should be cut slightly larger than the tray, so that an edge can be turned up all around it to keep it in place.

Getting Ready to Iron

IT is advisable when folding and damping clothes for ironing, to spread first a large linen handkerchief or napkin and sprinkle it, then spread a layer of cotton or part cotton handkerchiefs, then another napkin, then damp again. Alternate this way until all are done, then roll in a towel. Linen absorbs moisture more easily than cotton or lawn, so in this way all become dampened evenly.

Use for Old Tin Cans

WHEN your cans that have contained vegetables and fruit are empty, remove the paper label, melt off both ends, leaving a cylinder. A number of these set in a large pan make the nicest sort of gem or cake pans.

Remember That

ONE pint of milk is equal to one pound; one large coffee-cupful of dry brown sugar equals one-half pound; one pint of water equals one pound; one cupful of raisins equals one-half pound; three and one-half cupfuls of corn-meal equals one pound; one white of an egg equals one ounce; ten eggs equal one pound, and one yolk of an egg equals one ounce.

To Freshen Stale Bread

IF bread that has grown stale is rubbed over with a cloth dipped in cold water and then heated thoroughly in the oven, it will freshen it so that it will be most palatable.

Adding a Gloss to Linen

IN order to get a desirable gloss on linen articles, add to every pound of starch a piece of white wax about the size of a walnut. When ready for ironing, the linen should be laid upon the table, slightly moistened, and first ironed with a flat-iron or box-iron. After this, an iron rounded at the bottom, very heavy and very bright, is used for the polishing process.

Food Measurements

FOUR teaspoonfuls of any liquid equals one even tablespoonful; three even teaspoonfuls of any dry material equal one even tablespoonful; four tablespoonfuls are equal to one-half gill; four gills are equal to one pint.

Keep Onions at Hand

ONIONS are excellent for other than edible purposes. The juice of onions will quickly allay the intolerable stinging pain from a bee or wasp sting.

In Making Sandwiches

BEAR in mind that white bread for sandwiches should be cut very thin, and the butter should be soft, but not melted, if it is to be spread on as thinly as the modern sandwich demands.

To Keep Linoleum Firm

VARNISH the linoleum on kitchen, bathroom and hall floors three times a year to insure its lasting qualities. The varnish should be thoroughly dried before the floor is stepped on.

Avoid Stooping

IF you are building a new home, see to it that the kitchen sink is a comfortable height, so that one need not stoop over if the dishes are to be washed there. Four or five inches in hanging it make no difference whatever to the builder, but the daily annoyance needlessly wears on the nerves of a woman.

Skewers for the Refrigerator

THERE is no excuse for fragments to lodge in corners and crevices of the refrigerator when skewers will dislodge them so quickly.

Constant Replenishment

IF you wish to keep the stock of kitchen utensils well replenished, it is advisable to buy one or two articles at least once a month. In cities where there is a five and ten-cent store, or counter in a department store, a great number of convenient articles can be purchased for small sums and the wear and tear is not noticeable.

In Making Jam

MOREOVER, if a tablespoonful of glycerin be mixed with every pound of fruit used in making jam it will obviate altogether the danger of early crystallization, which is the bane of the thrifty housewife.

Cleansing Fine China

AVOID putting soda in the water in which you wash china that has any gilding on, because soda injures the gilding. Instead, use soap, which answers just as well and has no ill effects.

Electricity for Broiling

ANY method that tends to alleviate the work of the kitchen is desirable, and electricity proves ideal for broiling. It takes thirty minutes to bake potatoes, and mushrooms and tomatoes will broil beautifully in only three or four minutes. In cooking the latter, they are placed not directly on the wire broiler, but on a thin plate of steel, which holds the juice, and then this is placed on a broiler in one of the lower compartments.

To Save the Table Linen

BE careful at each ironing to fold table linen a new way if possible, as it wears first in the folds. A good plan is to purchase an extra half yard of tablecloth, and after a time cut off the extra length. This brings the creases in a new place. When darns become necessary use ravelings of tablecloth or napkins, as they are much less noticeable than thread.

Hint for the Laundress

FREQUENTLY there are soiled articles that cannot be successfully washed in soap and water but which may be cleaned by being immersed in half a gallon of refined petroleum and gently moved about in it. Afterwards they should be hung for some time in the open air in order to render them free from any odor.

Kerosene for Cleaning Zinc

THE best way to clean zinc is to dip a piece of cotton in kerosene and to rub the article to be cleaned with it until all dirt is removed. Well rinse with hot water afterwards, and dry with a clean cloth.

The Value of Glycerin

IF a teaspoonful of glycerin be added to every pound of flour used in bread and cake-making it is a great improvement. Both doughs will be "shorter," and the articles when baked will keep fresh much longer.

The Care of Milk

IF possible, keep all milk in a refrigerator. If you have not one, put the milk in a jug, place the jug in a deep basin of cold water, cover the jug with muslin wrung out in cold water, and place the basin in a cool place on a stone floor.

Keep the Shelves Clean

HAVE the shelves and floor of the kitchen store-room washed at least three times a week with a solution of permanganate of potash.

Have the Fat Hot

FRYING—the simplest and quickest method of cooking—is frequently a failure because the foods are insufficiently dried before immersion in the frying medium, or because they are plunged into fat which is too cool—that is, before a smoke is seen to rise from it, with the result that the foods fried are sodden, greasy, and indigestible.

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Domestic Experiences

A Symposium

CLEAN TEA

In preparing tea for an invalid sister who constantly remarked upon its dusty taste, I placed the desired quantity in a small wire strainer and turned the water from the tap over it. I find that this insures clean tea and much improves the flavor and quality. Persons out of health have a very acute sense of taste, unknown to those who are well, and in no other way should one strive for perfection as in caring for and preparing food for the sick. M. C.

FOR PATENT LEATHER

If you have a bottle of olive oil that has become too strong for table use, save it for your shoes. When your patent leathers are new, oil them thoroughly with this, or any good oil. This will soften the uppers so they will not crack in shaping to your foot, and if repeated every few weeks your shoes will remain soft and you will have no trouble with them. At the same time, oil the soles and you will find that they will wear twice as long and it will make them waterproof. N. B.

CANNING FRUIT

I was never successful in canning fruit until I found that fitting each lid to the jar it was to cover so closely that by running the fingernail around the edge of the lid there was no space between lid and jar (without rubber) was the way. If the lid does not fit, remove it and bend the edges down with nippers; replace, and press edges firmly all around until a close fit is made.

L. M. P.

TO WHITEWASH A CEILING

Many housekeepers can paper the side-walls, but it is a task to paper the ceiling neatly. Try this: Procure 2 cents' worth of powdered blue, scald over night with 1 qt. of boiling water. In the morning add 1 qt. of skim milk, which makes it smoother and leaves no streaks. Mix well. It is not necessary to have any particular method of applying it, so long as there are no bare patches left and the ceiling is equally covered. Any splashed on the paper rubs off easily. The following reliable whitewash will be found excellent:

Put half a bushel of fresh lime into a barrel, add enough water to cover, let it slack 3 days, keeping it covered with a cloth. Strain through a coarse cloth. In the meanwhile dissolve 1 peck of salt in boiling water, add to the lime water. Grind 3 lbs. of rice in a coffee mill, boil to a paste, add 2 lbs. of glue dissolved in water, and 2 lbs. of whiting. Stir the whole mass until thoroughly mixed. Apply while warm with a brush. It may be heated in a pan, warming a panful at a time. This is beautiful and will last eight years. Mrs. W. V. C.

FOR FADED LAWNS

When coarse lawns or other cottons fade white, a dainty pink color can be given them by using the petals of an old artificial rose in the starch water, when laundered. L. M. P.

EXTINGUISHING A FIRE

When trying to put out a fire, remember that 1 gal. of water at the bottom of the blaze will do more to put it out than 10 gals. at the top. "Play low" is the motto to follow while fighting fire. A few gallons at the bottom of the flames will rise in clouds of steam when the fire is rising and quench it. A big blaze on the leeward side looks fearful, but play low with the water on the bottom of the fire on the windward side and you have the speediest way to quench the flames and will not require a river. M. P.

A CLOTHES-RACK

An excellent clothes-rack is made after the following manner: Fasten firmly to the wall at a convenient height, a piece of smooth board 3 ft. 6 in. long, 3 in. wide, 1 in. thick. On both upper and lower edges fasten a strip 3 ft. long, 3 in. wide, with ½ in. hole in the end of each. For bars use 6 strips 1 in. thick, 3 ft long. Bore a ½-inch hole through one end of each, slightly taper the other end at the side. Place through in each end of the rack, securing them by passing a bolt about 5 in. long down them. When not in use, they can be closed up like a box, thus excluding all dust.

L. Q.

INCOMBUSTIBLE DRESSES

By putting an ounce of sal ammoniac in the *last* water in which muslins or cottons are rinsed, or a similar quantity in the starch in which they are stiffened, they will be rendered almost unintlammable; or, at least, will with difficulty take fire, and if they do, will burn without flame. It is astonishing that this simple precaution is so rarely adopted. Remember this, and a great many children's as well as older people's lives may be saved.

Mrs. C. E. T.

INEXPENSIVE WINDOW-HANGINGS

The windows were old-fashioned, with small, quaint panes that I did not want to hide with ugly shades. I found in the village store a flax-colored linen crash at six cents per yard, which seemed to offer itself for a better use than kitchen toweling. Its neutral color promised to agree with everything—it would not fade. Two widths, hanging straight, and reaching to the sill, were used for each window. With a hem 1½ inches wide on the front edges, small rings were sewed at the top and hung on a brass rod, so they were easily drawn at night. These simple hangings, although so cheap, possess greater artistic value than the time-honored, draped lace curtains. A. B. C.

TO KEEP WOODEN PAILS INTACT

With a stiff brush, give them a coat of tar roof-paint inside and out, each year. Tubs can be treated in the same manner and when the tar coat is thoroughly dry, a light or white enamel may be put on over it.

M. L. F.

TO REMOVE MILDEW

My handsome nightdress was a mass of mildew. Having tried all the usual remedies of sour milk, lemon juice and salt, I determined to use oxalic acid as a last resort. I purchased 5c. worth, and dissolved it in enough water to cover the garment, which I first wrung out of cold water. After soaking it a day and night there was quite an improvement noticeable, but still quite a number of stains remained. I rinsed it out of this solution, and prepared another the same as the first, and let it soak in this over night. The next morning not a spot remained. I had it washed at once, but thought of course it would soon be full of holes, but it was not, and I had it in constant use for two years thereafter. I have discovered the secret to be to have the garment wet, and not have the solution too strong, and to wash the garment thoroughly and at once after the treatment to remove any particles of the acid.

M. B.

RAISIN PIE

1 cupful of seeded raisins, chopped fine; 1 cupful of sugar; 1 cupful of hot water; the juice of 1 lemon, 1 egg, 1 rounding tablespoonful of cornstarch, a small pinch of salt. Bake between two rich crusts. This receipt will make one large or two small pies.

I have made my raisin pies like this for twenty years, and have never found another receipt equal to it.

Mrs. J. S. W.

CANNING STRAWBERRIES

To can strawberries so they will keep their shape and color as near as the berries can, and be of a delicious flavor, measure out 1 qt. of the fruit. Make a syrup of 2 cupfuls of sugar and 2 or 3 cupfuls of water; boil well, drop the berries in and let them boil up a very little, keeping the top berries turned in the syrup and can immediately, one jar at a time. Have the jars ready. For *richer flavor*, more sugar and less water.

L. M. P.

JERSEY UNDER-WAIST

It may be made of 3 prs. of stockings. Cut the worn part off at the ankle. Cut 2 prs. down along the seam, press and lay the pairs right side smoothly together. Lay a close-fitting front waist pattern on the shoulder at the bottom of the stocking, fit with darts. Lay the back of the pattern top to top on pair, sew all seams with an elastic stitch and overcast. Face the front and neck with bias silk 1½ inches wide. Sew on hooks and eyes with a fly underneath, get the waist-length, sew a ribbon or straight piece of silk for the belt. Use the remaining pair for the sleeves with elastic stitched hem at the bottom. Fold with seam edge, hollow out to fit the armhole, and sew in with overcast stitch.

Nice and comfortable for any one.

Mrs. J. M. H

TO BRIGHTEN FADED LEATHER

First wash the leather with a soft sponge squeezed nearly dry from soap-suds and remove as much moisture as possible by rubbing with a flannel cloth. Set the piece of furniture in the sun, so it will dry thoroughly and quickly. When the leather is entirely dry, rub it briskly with a soft flannel cloth wet with kerosene. The more thoroughly the oil is rubbed in the better the leather will look. The furniture should be left in the open air until the odor of the kerosene has entirely disappeared. B. M. Y.

SACHET POWDER

Now is the time to gather pansies, roses of all varieties (the white ones are the most fragrant), verbenas, honeysuckles, sweet peas, sweet alyssum, lilies, tube roses, geranium leaves of all kinds, garden pinks, heliotrope and many Summer flowers. Place them in boxes, cover with glass, and set in the sun, sprinkle with a little salt before covering. When thoroughly dry and crisp, throw the flowers out on a board and roll with a rolling pin until reduced to a powder. Then add two ounces of Florentine orris root and 20 drops of oil of jessamine, or oil of geranium to one pound of leaves. Mix all together thoroughly. Then it will be ready for use. This is an easy method and is quite inexpensive. H. B. S.

TREATMENT FOR PAINFUL FEET

When one is obliged to be on the feet the greater part of the day, and finds them swollen and sore before half the forenoon's tasks are done; when corns and bunions are continually cropping out, upon the least provocation, one becomes really discouraged. After trying innumerable "foot-eases," corn-cures, etc., I decided to treat my feet exactly like my hands. Next morning my feet felt refreshed and by noon I was not painfully aware of them as I usually was. Evening found them still comfortable and I even walked down to do some shopping after a hard day's work. This was my treatment, repeated every second night: Take ordinary vaseline, or any toilet cold cream if you are more fastidious, and rub it in thoroughly over the whole surface of the feet and toes. Treat corns and bunions just the same, only be sure of one thing—that the foot is soft and "greasy" and you will never be troubled with sore feet.

Mrs. C. S.

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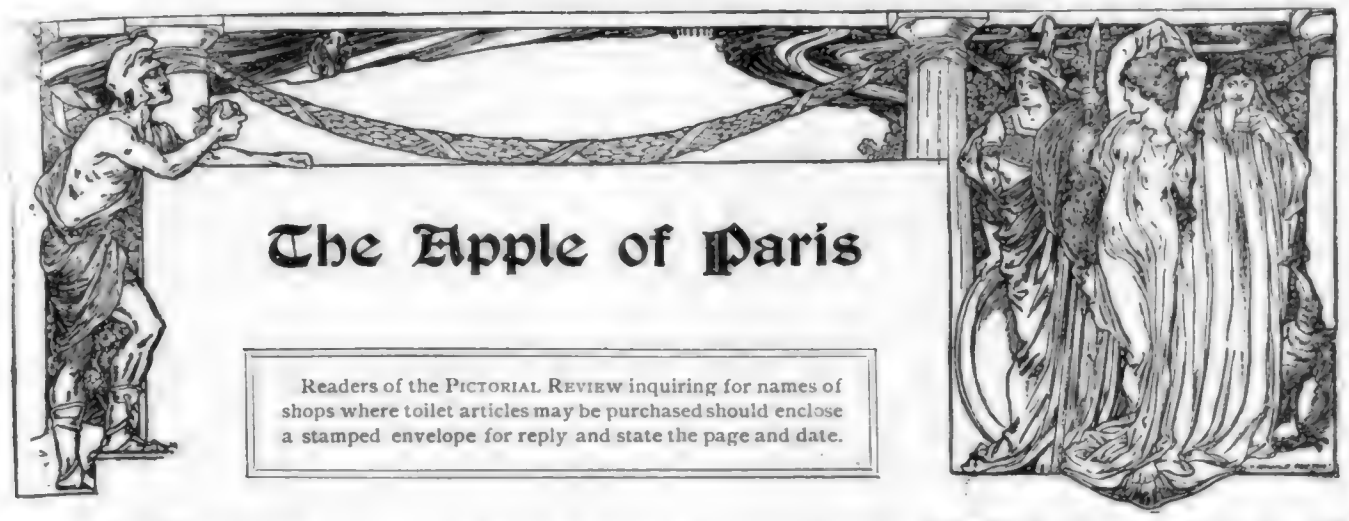


The Apple of Paris

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where toilet articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

BEAUTY CULTURE

ALL women, it would seem, would fain be beautiful and look their best, but very few know how to accomplish this. The wise consult those who have made themselves past mistresses in the art of beauty culture; the rest tinker away, we call it nothing else, to the best of their ability, seldom achieving a supreme success. In a great measure, this is due to the fact that they do not really know what they want, or what they ought to have, to bring back or produce the charms desired.

Some authorities have been preaching to us that what we called clean was not clean at all. We were scrubbing and rubbing our faces often with inferior soap, filing up the pores instead of cleansing them. It was laid before us that we neglected much that prevented the fruition of our wishes. Hard water lacked not only such cleansing powers as water should have, but militated against the beauty of the skin. In many cities it is absolutely necessary to use water softeners and bath sachets, which add so much to the enjoyment of the bath. For the perfect cleansing and beautifying of the skin the use of creams, lotions, and powders is declared to be absolutely necessary. But here again the advice of an expert is needed. Greasy and dry skins want very different treatment. Care should be taken to protect a delicate complexion from frost and cold winds, as also from the too fierce rays of the sun, though fresh air is essential to good health, and is a great motive power of beauty. Roughness and any irritation of any kind should be attended to at once, and there are many of the best-known compositions which act like magic on both hands and face.

STUDY THE SKIN

We should not only study the condition of our skin, but its texture, and if we find the pores enlarging we should get the best advice, or, failing that, the best skin lotion we know of. There are many on the market that render the skin soft and clear, while preventing wrinkles or a flabby, puffy state of the skin, and that act as a tonic to the muscles of the face. It is relaxed muscles that take from us the charms of youth. The worst of it is so many people wake up to the fact that their complexions are not up to the mark, and hastily buy the best advertised commodity at hand, and expect one bottle to bring back what has been lacking perhaps for a long time—in fact, to work a miracle. Indeed, beauty culture, above all things, needs patience, perseverance, and plenty of both. One of the many merits of the best of lotions is that they keep the pores of the skin clean amid smoke and fog, often warding off blackheads, chaps and redness. Prevention being better than cure, it is far better to ward off these ills than to have to cure them. Women workers know well that their use will take away the tired feeling and the tired look in the face. The merits of some are that they prevent also the incipient growth of hair, bringing the skin to the desired condition in which hairs will not grow. If you are wise enough to choose any sort of a face lotion that acts directly on the blood, this contributes greatly, combined with a due regard to the rules of health, to promote a clear, transparent complexion. It is absolutely necessary that we leave the pores clear, so that the skin can throw off its impurities. Many a woman would have saved herself the puffiness under the eyes, which add so many years to her appearance, by a wise use of a reliable skin lotion. This is just a general talk on beauty culture and no special preference for any lotion is named, but whatever is used let it be of the best.

LOTIONS MADE FROM HERBS

Some of the best herbal lotions can be used instead of water, bracing up the tissues. The beauties of the Court of Charles II. had wonderful recipes for face treatment, which have some of them been handed down to us, and they, among other virtues, give a pink bloom, which is better than rouge to many skins. Preparations of cucumber act most beneficially on the skin, and many of them take the place of soap; there are few kinds better to use when traveling, for they keep the dust from injuring the skin. Some of the milky lotions are near akin to the liquid powders which are being adopted far more generally than of yore.

ASTRINGENT LOTIONS

Astringent lotions are simply invaluable where the face is flabby, wrinkled and showing evidence of age or illness; but here again it is easy, through ignorance, to overdo it. It is a safe rule to avoid any wash for the face that even for a moment gives a blue tinge, for this indicates the presence of lead, which is poisonous and harmful.

FACE CREAMS

The modern face cream is a clever preparation, but we owe much of our knowledge on this point to olden days, some of the beauties of the reigns of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. having possessed magical creams, which preserved the aspect of youth well into old age, and as these can seldom be traced to have had any bad effect on the skin, we have every reason to believe the ingredients were not deleterious. They were wise enough, those beauties of old days, to start the use of these compounds betimes and preserve the skin in its original freshness, not waiting till it was necessary to restore it. The more emollient the face cream the more efficacious, because there is no greater beauty in the complexion than softness and clearness, and these virtues come in the train of the emollient vegetable albumen and the oil from nuts, ingredients which can but prove beneficial, curative, preservative and wholesome. If we eat perfectly wholesome food, lead healthy, out-of-door lives, and pay more attention to the simple rules of health, we can be independent of beauty aids; but who does?

GOOD FOR MOIST HAIR

If a little of the following lotion is rubbed into the scalp once a week it will greatly improve the appearance of lank, moist hair:

Spirits of wine....Three parts.
Water.....One part.
Shake well before using.

DIET AND EXERCISE

All women desire to be slender and to avoid excessive obesity. When, however, our store of fat increases beyond the physiological limits and makes its presence felt, it may seriously interfere with our health and comfort, while it may actually imperil life itself by impeding the free action of important organs of the body.

The increased weight of the body appears to tell on the legs; and the victim of obesity complains a good deal of muscular pain, which is usually attributed to rheumatism.

These are the danger-signals put up by Nature to warn the sufferer that prompt action must be taken if a catastrophe is to be averted. The diet must be corrected and exercise taken regularly.

BRUSHING THE TEETH

Be careful in brushing the teeth always to use the brush in an up and down motion, rather than around, from the gums towards the crown, allowing the brush to pass between the teeth as much as possible. The inside and outside of the teeth must be brushed with equal care. Never pick the teeth with any metal point.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin
No other cosmetic will do it.
'Gouraud's Cream'
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

CHARMING FIGURES
This beautiful photo illustrates what can be done with
MRS. POTTER'S HYGIENIC FLESH AND BUST FOOD.
Any woman under sixty, whose face, cheeks, neck, shoulders and bust are not as beautifully rounded-out, plump and pretty as this lady's should use Mrs. Potter's Method of beauty development. No drugs, no appliances, but convenient and very easy to use. Physicians say it is the most healthful and harmless method known for removing wrinkles, filling-up and rounding-out hollow places, and making the chest and bust firm and full.
FREE—To show you what a wonder worker it is, and convince you that it does develop the bust from 2 to 6 inches, in 3 to 4 weeks, we will send a good trial treatment and our illustrated booklet giving full instructions in the Potter Method, (sealed) on receipt of your name and 10 cents (silver or stamps) to cover expense. Full size package $1.00 by mail postpaid.
MRS. POTTER'S HYGIENIC DEPOT.
Suite 428, Odd Fellows Temple CINCINNATI, OHIO

HALE'S ORIENTAL BEAUTY CREAM
A perfect skin food. Cleanses, softens, purifies, whitens and beautifies the skin; spreads smoothly and penetrates, thus relaxes the tissues and renders the skin delightfully smooth and soft. Positively will not produce hair. Prevents chapping, chafing, cold sores, fever blisters, and all irritations of the skin. Medium size jar, 50c.; extra large, $1. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.
TREMONT MFG. CO.
11 Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

VAUCAIRE REMEDY TABLETS
This remarkable remedy is made of the true imported Extract of Galega (Goatsrue) and Lactophosphate of Lime. Besides being the greatest known agent for DEVELOPING THE BUST and filling out the figure, it is also an excellent tonic, producing a natural appetite, restful sleep and a clear complexion. This preparation, originally prescribed by Dr. Vaucaire is positively harmless and indorsed by leading Health Journals. Box containing 10 days' treatment, 50c or 6 boxes for $2.50 mailed postpaid in plain package.
MISS WANOUS, Manufacturer, Dept. E.
720 Nicollet Ave. Minneapolis, U. S. A.

Gray Hair Restored.
"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"
Restores Gray, Streaked or Bleached Hair or Moustache Instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons and is not sticky nor greasy. Sold by all druggists, or we will send you a Trial Size for 20c., postpaid, large size (eight times as much) 60c. If your druggist don't sell it send direct to us. Send the yellow wrapper from two bottles purchased from a druggist and we will give you a full-size bottle for nothing.
WALNUTTA CO., 1405 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Superfluous Hair
Permanently removed. CURE GUARANTEED. Free trial treatment at office demonstrating latest scientific method registered Washington, 1905. NO ELECTRICITY OR POISONS. $1.00 Package will convince you of my cure.
Mme. Maymo, Face Specialist
Dept. B. 328 Fifth Ave., 32d St., N. Y. City

ROUND ARMS
PRETTY NECK
PLUMP FIGURE
GUARANTEED
ADIPOCENE will give you a perfect figure (develops any part of your body) or money refunded. The most economical, scientific preparation known. Booklet free. ALLAH-NHIM CO., Dept. 1, 66 Broadway, N. Y

Echoes from the Stage

E. H. SOTHERN

AS "ROMEO"

IN the early days of June, the theatres began, one by one, to close their doors and send their people off on vacations, placarding their big front doors with announcements of the plays scheduled for their early Fall openings. Sothern and Marlowe played to capacity—and a big capacity it is—all through June, and never with more spirit and charm than during this hot-weather engagement.

HENRI FRENCH

IN "HIS HONOR THE MAYOR"

Bernhardt's return to the Lyric after a triumphal tour through this country was a fitting climax to what will probably be her farewell visit to America.

She gave two evening performances, at both of which she presented a composite bill made up of the second acts of "Hamlet," "L'Aiglon" and "Frou-frou," and the fourth act of "La Sorcière." At the Wednesday matinée her old success of "Camille" was the play. Her appearance on each occasion was the signal for an unexampled ovation.

Vaudeville was in the ascendant at roof-gardens and theatres, and the all-summer houses offered good musical comedy; as for instance, "The Social Whirl" at the Casino, "The Tourists" at the Lyric, and "Robin Hood" at the Alhambra.

George Cohan in "The Governor's Son" at the Aerial Gardens, Blanche Ring and the original pony ballet at the New York, and "Seeing New York" on the roof of that theatre, were some of the most striking attractions.

The affiliation of the Keith and Proctor houses is an important move, their several successful enterprises being operated under the name of "The Keith and Proctor Amusement Company."

MARY RYAN IN "THE GIRL PATSY"

FLORENCE ROBERTS, WHO APPEARED IN "THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK"

JULIA SANDERSON IN "THE TOURISTS"

Beauty of Face and Form

How the Handsome Woman May Preserve Her Charms and Her Plain Angular Sister Attain a Fine Complexion and Rounded Figure

By Julia Maria Wakely

THE WELL-ROUNDED OUTLINES OF BEAUTY

A THOUSAND things, not separately to be defined, form the charm of a beautiful woman, but a few decided traits—a fine complexion, velvety smoothness of the skin, a certain amount of plumpness and a graceful figure are essential. In the elegant proportions of a beautiful form may be found the harmonious variety of line which is the essence of beauty. The due poise of the limbs, the curving outline of the full bust, the statuesque cast of the chest and throat, the lovely features, all are necessary to classic beauty of face and form.

THE HEAD, THE CUPOLA

The Creator, ever-wise in all His plans, seems to have destined the head as a cupola, a crown of His most glorious work—the human form—but even the grandest head, with the charm of a beautiful face, requires a form as beautiful and grand in its proportion for a base or support.

It is presumption to say that Nature can be improved upon; not in her great original plan, of course, but the beauty that was Eve's birthright and should have been inherited by each of Eve's fair daughters is often marred by the effect of generations of care-burdened ancestors, whose environment did not permit and encourage the culture or preservation of beauty. It would be a disaster, indeed, if this gradual change in feature and form, from a high standard of physical beauty, were irreparable, but fortunately it is not. Physicians' research, working such marvelous wonders in the surgical world, has not omitted beauty's domain. It is no longer the charlatan, or the doctor of no repute, who gives his time and attention to the study or preservation of healthful beauty of the skin, the face, the figure, but the physician of repute, in love with his profession and anxious to help every human being, who utilizes every available aid.

STORY OF THE DR. CHARLES FLESH FOOD

It is not a love story, but one of interest, already familiar to thousands of women, here in our own land and abroad. It was at Paris, France, that Dr. Charles began his efforts to preserve and increase the physical charms of the feminine face and form. He was a quiet, dignified, regular doctor of medicine, with a large practice in Paris, over a quarter of a century ago. His special study was the cure of disease—the sick claimed his skill and attention; not the well. It was therefore a startling surprise when a noted French actress, for years his patient, came to him and said, "Doctor, I am not sick, at least I don't think I am; but I am so thin that my friends laugh at me and I am made unhappy. Nothing that I do or eat brings flesh to cover my poor frame, and I am in despair. You are a wise and learned doctor, and certainly if you will give my case due attention you can discover the reason why a figure so good in its proportions of height and general outlines should be deficient in weight. There must be a cause for this effect, and I appeal to you to find it and prescribe a remedy."

Dr. Charles was a physician of good sense as well as great learning. He was not annoyed or angered that his skill should be called upon for investigation in the field of beauty. He recognized that there was a physical malnutrition that produced the excessive slenderness, leaving bones uncovered, hollow places in sight and the bust deficient in size and beauty. That the skin, the nerves and the muscles needed a proper stimulating food he was sure, and with that thought in view, after many chemical experiments, he produced his marvelous Flesh Food. He gave a portion to the actress at her second interview and told her how to use it and to report progress in a week. She returned delighted and begged for the prescription that she might continue its use. She noted already an improvement in the hollows of the neck and the gradual increase of firmness of her bosom, which indicated that increased size and good form would follow, and also reported that several of her friends were anxious to have the food and wanted her to obtain it for them. The doctor, about to write the prescription, hesitated at that remark. If his learning had produced a healing and flesh-forming ointment, why by writing her a prescription should he give the druggist the benefit of his discovery? Why not keep it for himself and an inheritance for his family? Professional pride prompted the prescription, but good sense prevailed. The doctor decided to keep the chemical construction of the food a secret, to make it himself and to give it to the public under his own name. Thus was the Dr. Charles Flesh Food born, and thus has it lived into the second quarter of a century of years, always faithful to its reason for being.

THE COMPLEXION

It was an incidental discovery that the Dr. Charles Flesh Food was not only a producer of firm flesh and a most delightful toilet preparation for the skin and complexion, but also a reliable remover of wrinkles. It is natural that this should be so. If the flesh beneath the skin is healed, revived and made absolutely healthy, does it not follow that the increase of flesh should force away the tell-tale wrinkles, that come from a shrinkage of the flesh and inanition of the skin. Wrinkles do not appear where the body is covered with clothing and kept active by the consequent friction. With special massage and the nutrition afforded by the Dr. Charles Flesh Food, all wrinkles will disappear, excepting those of old age appearing at the proper time.

WISE WOMEN SHUN WRINKLES

BEAUTIFUL ARMS

Society women covet the beauty of a beautiful arm, the seductive attraction of a lovely neck and a graceful rounded bust, and are willing to give their time, care and money to secure them. A noble or a piquant expression may cloud the defect of a plain face, but even diamonds galore can not hide the deformity of a bony neck, an ugly arm or the absence of a handsome bust.

HYGIENIC BUST DEVELOPMENT

It is certain that the Dr. Charles Flesh Food can restore the fallen, shrunken or immature bosom to the rounded proportions of the perfect bust. It has never failed, when its use has been persistent and the prescribed directions followed. An imperfect bust development is unfortunate.

The harm to the general health and the oft-times fatal consequences of improper treatment for bust development can not be too strongly commented upon. It is very easy to produce by bruises, padding or imperfect massage, that terror of womankind—cancer of the breast. A blow, a wound, undue pressure upon the muscle and nerves and other irritants consequent upon the appliance of mechanical means to enlarge or beautify the bust may bring the most disastrous results. The Dr. Charles Flesh Food is a healing, hygienic ointment of great purity, with no such possibilities, and as delightful a compound as ever came from the chemist. Its dainty pink beauty and delicate odor impress one most favorably, and after a few days' trial its healing, helpful qualities assert themselves.

FACIAL MASSAGE

Properly administered, there is no agent more successful in obliterating lines and wrinkles of the face and neck than massage when used in conjunction with a perfect tissue builder, as the Dr. Charles Flesh Food. These two combined develop the muscles of the face and keep it so well filled that wrinkles can not come. As comparatively few ladies are so situated as to command the services of a professional masseuse, Dr. Charles offers to send to any lady a copy of his book, "The Art of Massage," which is fully illustrated; also a small sample of the Flesh Food for 10 cents.

The Dr. Charles Flesh Food is thoroughly endorsed by the medical profession. It is made of the purest materials, and has received unqualified praise from all who have used it. Hundreds and hundreds of letters attest its virtues and assert its power to produce a fine complexion and a beautiful bust. Orders are constantly duplicated as an examination of the order-book will bear witness.

The regular price of the Dr. Charles Flesh Food is one dollar a box, but in order to introduce it into thousands of new homes, the Dr. Charles Co., 108 Fulton street, New York, will send two boxes to all who write them, inclosing $1.00 and mentioning THE PICTORIAL REVIEW.

The Idyl of Rosamond's Garden

(*Continued from Page 13*)

luoke over his face, and his eyes quickened as he opened the gate and came in.

"Is this *true*?" he cried hoarsely. "Rosamond, is this true? You told me once that you loved him?"

He had taken her two hands in his, and was looking down into her eyes as if her would read her soul.

She shook her head. "I loved him once—before he went away. But since then I have only been loving a glorified ideal of my own. Ah!" she cried, breaking off, "if you only knew how different he was to my expectations—how his every word and every gesture got on my nerves! Ah!" and she gave a little shudder, and shut her eyes as if to blot out the recollection.

"And were you very disappointed?" he asked slowly as he watched her.

"No—ah, no. My one fear was that I should be obliged to marry him. I have only seen him once since that day," with a faint smile, "so I suppose he has been spending all his time with Miss Mullen."

"And now he has cut the knot himself," cried the Judge in a ringing voice. "He has gone out of your life never to return. Rosamond, Rosamond, is there *any* hope for me?"

Again the sweet color flooded her face, and she turned her eyes shyly away. "I think I have loved you unconsciously all the time," she said. "It was the comparison with you that--that made him so impossible."

THE END

Jests and Puzzles

(*Answers to these puzzles will be given in September*)

NO. 1—REVERSION

A merry round game, some kitchen ware name.

NO. 2—DIAMOND PUZZLE

A consonant. Running water.
An insect. Ill humor.
Not dear. A consonant.
To cut short.
A musician.
To engage.

NO. 3—SQUARE WORD

An animal.
To behold.
Something that is never still.

NO. 4—RIDDLEMEREE

My first is in house, and also in home.

My second is in owl, and also in fowl.

My third is in Fanny, and also in Annie.

My fourth is in ear, but not in hand.

My fifth is in year, but not in month.

My sixth is in Sunday, but not in Monday.

My seventh is in you, but not in me.

My eighth is in cat, but not in dog.

My ninth is in kettle, but not in saucepan.

My tenth is in lady, and also in girl.

My eleventh is in early, and also in late.

My whole a flower.

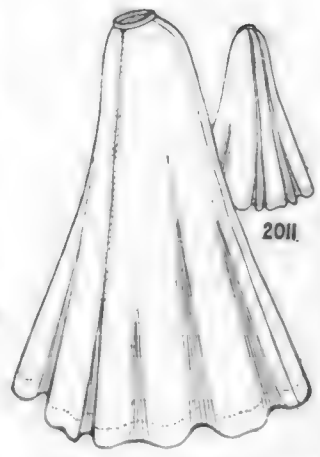
"I never saw anything like this tide!" said he. "Here I've [illegible] for ten minutes and we don't seem to [illegible]."

"No, sir. Shocker," said she, after a pause, "I've just thought of something. The anchor fell overboard a little while ago, and I forgot to tell you. Do you suppose it could have caught on something?"

"Now we see the enemy coming, he [illegible] runs; I call that cowardice."

"[illegible] the commander that the army in retreat and he intended to run round and attack the enemy from the rear."

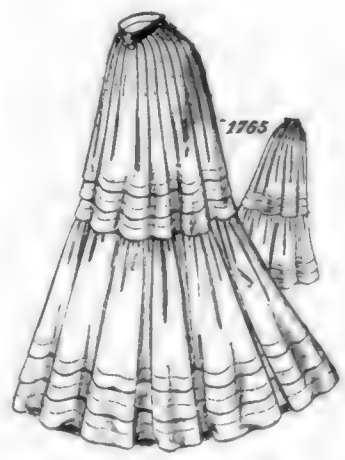
No. 2019. Ladies' Eton Jacket, with short sleeves. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.



No. 2011. Ladies' Five-gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents

No. 2020. Ladies' Shirt-waist, with low rolling collar, long and short sleeves and no lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2029. Ladies' Shirt-waist, worn with stock or any preferred style of chemisette. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.



No. 1765. Ladies' Five-gored Skirt, tucked to yoke depth, lengthened by a gathered flounce. Lower edge of skirt and flounce having clusters of graduated tucks. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2028. Ladies Tailor-made Plaited Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2013. Misses' Pony Coat Suit, with three-piece skirt. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1948. Ladies' Dress Sleeve, without lining. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36-inch bust measure.
Price, 10 cents.

No. 2012. Ladies' Shirt-waist, with low collar and elbow sleeves. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents

No. 2034. Child's Long Coat, with notched collar. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1616. Ladies' Five-gored Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2017. Ladies' Semi-fitted Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from us direct, or any of our agents. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY.

No. 2031. Child's Round Yoke Apron. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1624. Girls' Blouse Suit. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 7¾ yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1298. Girls' Sailor Suit. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2023. Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2032. Misses' Sailor Blouse. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 2¾ yards of 30-inch material.

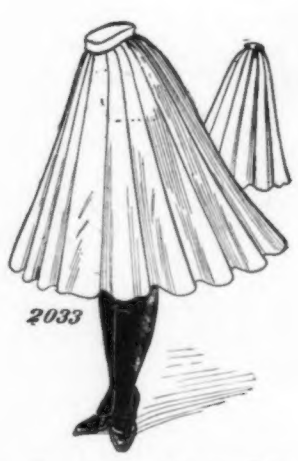
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2025. Girls' Guimpe Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 4¼ yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2024. Girls' Guimpe Dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.



No. 2033. Misses' Ripple Skirt with Habit Back. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 5¼ yards of 30-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1937. Boys' Russian Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 3 yards of 42-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2033. Girls' Coat. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material, with ¾ yard of 18-inch all-over.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1308. Boys' Buster Brown Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1465. Child's French Dress. Cut in sizes 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material, with ⅜ yard of all-over.

Price, 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY direct, or any of our agents.

SUFFOLK SILK CO. BOSTON, MASS. THINGS THAT WOMEN WANT

To Women Who Wear SILK PETTICOATS

This is an actual photograph of the petticoat we will send you

Made of the beautiful, durable, rustling Silver-silk

This is the new Fedora flare petticoat. In taffeta silk it retails for $11.00. Exquisite in design, perfect in finish and fitting qualities, it is a petticoat which you will be proud to own.

If Made in Taffeta it will split and crack particularly in those little hot pressed plaitings, and after a few wearings will be totally unfit for use.

If Made in Silver-silk it won't split, won't crack, won't tear. It will positively outwear the dress itself. These are the reasons we have selected this most difficult of patterns to demonstrate the superior qualities of Silver-silk.

We have studied the petticoat problem for years and have solved it with our new and beautiful fabric, Silver-silk. It is a fabric we can absolutely guarantee. We are anxious to prove this to you and to do so and advertise Silver-silk, knowing that a delighted customer is the best possible advertisement, we will make for you one of these lovely petticoats in Silver-silk and send it to you for only Two dollars and fifty cents; **$2.50** you could hardly buy enough of any kind of material for a petticoat for that little sum, let alone the cost of making, yet we will send you this model skirt made to your measure, matching any color you desire, all ready to put on and wear. We will also fully prepay all express charges.

Don't you think you owe it to yourself to take advantage of this exceptional offer?

That you may be fully assured on every point we will add that if you are in the slightest way dissatisfied with the Silver-silk petticoat we send you, you may, indeed we urge you to, return it and we will refund your money at once.

SUFFOLK SILK CO.
Box 3233M, BOSTON, MASS.

Cut this out NOW
Order Coupon

Please send me a SILVER-SILK Petticoat.
*Color*_____ *Front Length*_____
*Around Hips*_____ *Waist*_____
Write name and address in margin. M 3

BEADS BAGS

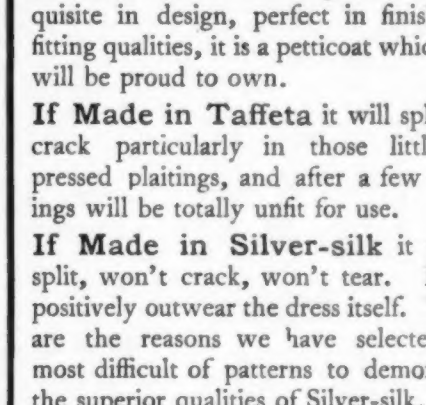
STERLING *and* GERMAN SILVER BAG *and* PURSE FRAMES

Extensive variety Fancy Crystals, Pearls, and Metal Beads

COLORED WORKING PATTERNS *for* LANDSCAPE *and* FLORAL BAGS

Send for Booklet giving instructions on beadwork :: 10 cents per copy ::

Miss Emma A. Sylvester *Three Winter Street Room 32, BOSTON*



PERFECTION in FORM and FIGURE

The knowledge how to possess it—yours for the asking

WOULD you have a form second to none, perfectly free from all scrawny and hollow places, and a bust as full, plump and firm as you could desire? You may easily obtain these inestimable blessings if you write to **Mme. Hastings,** the marvelously successful **Face and Form Specialist** of Chicago, for her famous system of development, a discovery which vigorously stimulates the developing forces of nature and makes plump all the flat and sunken places, and creates the most fascinating and beautiful curves.

It Enlarges the Bust Measure 6 Inches

and makes the arms and neck plump and round. The **Nadine** system is the one praised so highly by leading society women everywhere. It is perfectly harmless, and failure is unknown. **Special Instructions** are given to Thin Women to gain **15 to 30** pounds more in weight and round out the entire form. When using this treatment you will receive constant care by mail until you are **entirely developed.** Prominent physicians highly endorse and prescribe it because of its great superiority over everything else known for physical development. Upon request, and a stamp for postage, a package, sealed in a plain wrapper, will be sent you containing beautiful photos and full information how to develop yourself at home. Do not fail to write at once to

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ELECTROZOL MASSAGE CREAM is made to destroy hair—and does it. Affects only the hair, whitens and beautifies the skin. Nothing compares with it. Composed of two cerates which are applied by massage a few moments. This causes atrophy of the hair bulb; thus the hair dies. Contained in collapsible tubes. Price, $2.00; guaranteed. **SAMPLE LARGE ENOUGH FOR ANY MILD CASE, FIFTY CENTS.** Money back if unsatisfactory.

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YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

Send two cent stamp with birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from the cradle to the grave. All matters of business, love, marriage and health, plainly told by the greatest Astrologer living. Patrons astonished and satisfied.

PROF. LEO AMZI, Dept. 41 **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

ORANGEADE Pays 1000 per cent profit. A fine drink. Sells well. Dime gets package that makes one gallon.
W. E. Walter, 2818 S. 7th Street, St. Louis, Mo. Dept. D.

JUN 30 1906

A Trip Abroad

(*Continued from page 9.*)

of these gardens at very little expense, enjoying the fresh air, listening to the music, meeting friends, etc. The peaceful quiet of what the Germans call "gemütlich" is obvious to anyone who visits these places.

BERLIN AND FRANKFURT

When in Berlin, take a dinner about six in the evening in the Zoological Garden—the most beautiful zoological garden in the world. The wonderful scenic effects, avenues of trees, shrubs, flower beds, water-falls, artificial lakes, with thousands of happy people promenading and enjoying the two bands of music—one military and the other stringed instruments—will delight you.

If there at Whitsuntide (Pfingsten), I would advise you to enjoy one of their peculiar customs of spending the early morning in these gardens. Almost everybody who is able to walk enjoys on the first and second Whitsuntide holiday what they call "early concerts," which start at six in the morning. Breakfast is taken in those places, the family generally returning about eight o'clock to their home. When in Frankfurt, visit the Palm Garden—Botanical Garden would probably be a more appropriate name, as thousands of different species of forest trees, palms, shrubs and flowers are cultivated there, in a garden occupying a large area of ground, most beautifully laid out.

One of the great attractions is a rose garden where roses of all varieties are cultivated. The tropical plants are housed in a large palm-house.

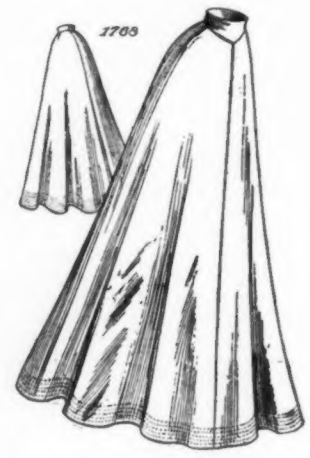
Education, science and pleasure are cultivated together; Sundays and week-days the gardens are visited not only by strangers who come there to see the sights, but almost all of the inhabitants of Frankfurt possess a season ticket (about $2.50) a year, which entitles them to visit the gardens with their families as often as they wish.

SOME COMPARISONS

I have pointed out the advantages of not taking your meals at the hotels. The Herr "Oberkellner" of the hotel will try to impress upon you the urgency of your appearing at the table d'hôte dinner or supper, and it sometimes takes a determined "No" to overcome the persuasive powers of this ever-important personage. Traveling in Europe cannot but help to impress you with the fact that there is something else to live for but to chase the "Almighty Dollar," and a trip undertaken at no matter what expense, by young or old, male or female, must needs illustrate that while this is a glorious country, there are a great many things that we can learn and have to learn from the old country, and although the ways of the people are slow and deliberate they are nevertheless tending to procure for them that peace, happiness and contentment which we prize more and more as we get older.

No. 1152. Ladies' Plain Shirt-waist, without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

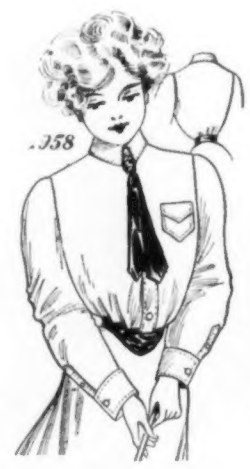


No. 1768. Ladies' Two-piece Circular Skirt in short walking length. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 4½ yards of 42-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1845. Ladies' Plain Shirt-waist, without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.



No. 1958. Ladies' Négligée Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2022. Ladies' One-piece Tucked Skirt, lengthened by a tucked flounce. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1745. Ladies' Initial Shirt-waist, published exclusively for the PICTORIAL REVIEW. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2038. Ladies' One-piece Skirt, gathered into a belt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2044. Ladies' Shirred Sleeve. Cut to correspond with size 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¾ yards of 21-inch material.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 2021. Ladies' Waist, without sleeves and no lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from us direct, or any of our agents. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY.

MEASUREMENTS OF PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

The following table of measurements will enable customers, purchasing patterns by mail, to secure without delay the sizes best suited to their use. In ordering skirts, if the hips are larger in proportion than the waist, order by the hip measurement and fit in the waist to the required size. For children's patterns order by the age, but select from the table those measurements nearest the child's requirements, regardless of the actual age of the child.

Corresponding Bust, Waist and Hip Measurements for Ladies:

BUST	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
HIP	22	22	24	26	28	30	32
WAIST	37	39½	42	45	48	51	54½

The regular length of skirts is 42 inches in front, and 45 inches in back; this is the ordinary round length. Skirts with a sweep or train are longer in the back but not in the front, and all skirt lengths are printed in the envelope directions.

Corresponding Measurements for Misses:

YEARS	12	14	16
BUST	30	31	33
WAIST	25	25	24
HIP	34	36	38
LENGTH OF SKIRT	33	35	37

Corresponding Measurements for Girls and Children:

YEARS	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
BUST	21	22	24	25	27	29	30
LENGTH OF SKIRT	12	13	14	16	19	22	26

Questions Answered

Any inquiries for names of shops where articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the pages and date.

Rita G.—The fabric of which a petticoat is made must possess especial and peculiar qualities. For the dress skirt innumerable materials are available, but for the petticoat, upon which the fit and appearance of the outer garment greatly depends, choice is limited. Progressive dressmakers advocate petticoats of softer texture than have heretofore prevailed. A peculiar "adaptability" is required to produce snugness of fit, and this quality is possessed by but few appropriate fabrics. "Silver-silk," manufactured expressly to meet these conditions, has rapidly become popular with fastidious women. A silver-silk petticoat perfectly fulfills its purpose—a foundation over which a well-fitted gown appears to the utmost advantage. It has many other qualities which recommend it for use. It can be obtained in the prevailing styles, is unusually wide around the bottom and finished nicely.

Drusilla. — Do not, because you live in the country, neglect the great opportunity that you have of making your environment beautiful. The trees are so much more sightly than they are in the cities or towns, and to keep them free from blight is one's first duty. In these days, when destructive insects and fungoid growths are prevalent, there are positive means of ridding the garden and orchard of such unsightly blemishes, and to neglect them is to endanger not only your own fruits and vegetables, but those of your neighbors, as well.

Advice from the experiment stations recommends spraying once before bloom, ten days after bloom, ten days subsequent to that, and a fourth spraying in a fortnight. What is known as Bordeaux mixture is safer, cheaper and more effective than anything else. The proportions are: 4 lbs. of fresh lime, diluted with 50 gallons of water, and 4 lbs. of copper sulphate. It must be carefully prepared in separate vessels. When each ingredient is ready it is diluted in special tanks and then finally put together in a mixing tank. The solution must be carefully strained or the sprayer will become clogged. Where insects and fungoid growths are both troublesome, Paris green is added to the Bordeaux mixture in the proportion of 1 lb. to 20 gals. of water. For grapes and all small fruits, use Bordeaux mixture before bloom, after bloom, and at intervals as long as the nuisance continues. For potatoes, Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined, to kill the bug and prevent blight. For cabbage-worm, Paris green, and for the leaf-blight, Bordeaux mixture. For scale or moth on apple trees, Bordeaux mixture and Paris green in the given proportions.

Some of the sprayers operate automatically. Those used in city parks are admirable for orchards or for shade trees in the country. They have a wagon tank with hose attachments.

Mr. O. E. Rose

SAYS: "Showing Pictorial Review to any up-to-date Dressmaker not already a subscriber is LIKE FINDING MONEY."

Mr. Thomas H. Watson, Jr.

Wrote us under date of May 2 that he made over $140.00 in April. He earned MORE in MAY than he did in April.

Mr. E. A. Johnson's

Commissions and Prizes were over $160.00 for May.

Miss Mattie H. Rowan

Earned $88.50 for her first month's work.

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COLLEGE MEN CAN EARN

$65.00 to $200.00 MONTHLY
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We will send the "RIGHT" SOLID GOLD, GOLD MOUNTED, GENTLEMAN'S FOUNTAIN PEN, Free;
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Dept. A, The Pictorial Review Company, 853 Broadway, New York

DR. F. G. CURTS,
The Great Eye and Ear Specialist.

Tells of a Method by which People from every State in the Union, as well as Canada, were Cured of Chronic Eye and Ear Troubles at their own Homes by Mild Medicines

Most of these cases had been pronounced incurable by other doctors, but they wrote for this book, folllowed its advice, and to-day are cured.

This book is written by Dr. F. G. Curts, the famous Eye and Ear Specialist. Tells how all diseases and defects of the Eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scums, Sore Eyes, etc., may be successfully treated by the patients in their own homes. No necessity of seeing a doctor, and no interference with daily duties. Tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. Tells how to quickly relieve and cure Distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, discharging Ears and Catarrh (which causes most cases of deafness).

This book tells all about the Mild Medicine Method used by Dr. Curts, which has restored sight and hearing to scores of supposedly incurable patients in every State. There is scarcely a neighborhood in America in which he has not one or more cured patients. The Mild Medicine Method makes it unnecessary to submit to an operation for any Eye or Ear trouble.

$500 will be paid by Dr. Curts for any case of Crossed or Turned Eyes that he fails to straighten in one minute without pain or chloroform. No need of persons afflicted with this humiliating deformity to go through life in this condition.

NAMES OF SOME PATIENTS CURED
Of Eye and Ear Troubles by the Mild Medicine Method described in This Book

CURED OF DEAFNESS—H. Rosendoetter, R. F. D., 34 Florisant Sta., Mo.; Henry R. Warren, 36 Fenn St., Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. Sallie Brown, Micro, N. C.; J. D. Mashburn, Orus, Ga.; Rev. P. C. Newell, Oil Center, Ky.; Chas. Frank, 350 Ash St., Argentine, Kans.; Mrs. R. T. Ednieston, Sherman, Tex.; Mr. Nat Fehnel, Plainville, Kans.; N. K. Van Noy, Big Timber, Mon.; Mrs. W. F. Tower, Delavan, Wis.

CURED OF CROSS EYES—Harry McCauley, 1603 Ritner St., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. G. Blaine, Pratt, Kans.; Miss Pearl Columbis, Glasco, Kans.; R. J. Connery, Quincy, Ill.; James Hollisy, Liberty, Mo.; J. M. Stalvers, Stalvers, S. C.

CURED OF OPTIC NERVE TROUBLE—Mrs. R. C. Doolittle, Sabetha, Kans.; Mrs. Sarah K. Shaw, Fishing Creek, N. J.; Mrs. J. E. Scobey, 704 W. 11th, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Maud Pittman, Ottawa, Kas.; Mrs. R. B. Gibbs, Morrill, Kas.; Chas. C. Edwards, Wellsboro, Pa.

CURED OF CATARACT—Mrs. John L. Harlan, 117 Colborne St., Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Ohler, Golden City, Mo.; Mrs. Sarah E. Apple, R. F. D. 1, Covington, O.; M. M. Pullen, Evergreen, Ala.; Mrs. M. E. Mitchell, 407 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Cora Nevins, Cayuga, Ind.

CURED OF CHRONIC GRANULATED LIDS—Dr. S. G. Wright, Connelsville, Mo.; J. T. Sprouse, Denton, Tex.; Mrs. J. L. Harmon, Baxter Springs, Kan.; Alfred M. Bailey, Reisterstown, Md.; Miss Belle Bevier, R. F. D., 3 Shelby, O.; Miss Emma Tanguer, Dock, Miss.; Harry Wilson, Pomona, Kans.

Dr. Curts makes the following statement to the readers of this paper: "My entire professional life has been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. I have probably treated more cases and been more successful than any other living doctor. The larger portion of my patients I have never seen. By the aid of the Mild Medicine Method, I am able to treat my patients as successfully as though they were to come to my office. I believe that any person having any Eye or Ear trouble should read my book, which I will gladly send free to any afflicted one. It will bring to them tidings of great joy. It will show how easy it is to regain perfect sight and perfect hearing. No matter how serious your affliction—no matter what other treatments you have tried—no matter what other doctors may have told you—write for my book; it will cost you nothing, and will tell you how you can be cured at your own home."

In writing please mention this paper. Address